密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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A PRACTICAL PEACE PLAN FOR THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

SEVERAL months ago the *China Weekly Review*, in association with a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, offered a prize of Mex. $1,000 for a most practical peace plan for the Chinese Republic. Several hundred manuscripts were received from practically all parts of the Republic, the writers dealing with the subject of unification of China from different angles. Since most of the manuscripts were written in Chinese, considerable time was required in having them translated into English for the consideration of the judges. Then further time was required for the judges to read them over and come to a decision. Then just as the *Review* was about to announce the decision in the competition civil war broke out last autumn which caused a further delay. Since the country is now enjoying a temporary period of peace, and despite the fact that rumors are in the air of another war, it has been decided that the present is a good time to publish the "Most Practical Peace Plan," the hope being that it may have some little effect in turning the minds of the Chinese leaders in the direction of peace, when most of them are thinking of another war.

THE winner of the competition for a most practical peace plan is Mr. Chen Yueh-fu, a native of the village of Tongyuhsien, located in Chekiang province near Hangchow. Mr. Chen is a member of the local gentry of his district and is 49 years of age. He was educated under the old literary system in the literary college of Hupeh Province and was a candidate for official position of the Kiangsu Law Schools. Among the official positions which he has held are: member of the staff of the educational yamen, Canton; secretary to the tupei's yamens in in Kwangsi and Chekiang and for a time chief of staff of the police commissioner's yamen in Kiangsi. Recently he has devoted much of his time to editorial and publishing work and had charge of the editorial department of the Hunan and Hupeh "Chuan Yok" or Literary Association of Hunan and Hupeh. He is now residing in Peking, but maintains his residence at No. 2 Chang Sung Road, Hangchow. The judges in the competition were Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and now the well-known industrial leader at Nantungchow, Kiangsu province; Mr. Archibald Rose, former British Commercial Attache in China and now a member of the executive staff of the British-American Tobacco Company; and Mr. J. Harold Dollar, chairman of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China and head of the Dollar Company's interests in the Far East. Those who cooperated with the *Review* in the awarding of

the prize and the publication and distribution of the pamphlets containing the "Most Practical Peace Plan," are Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, Jardine, Matheson and Company; V. Meyer, Andersen, Meyer and Company; Fu Siao-en, China Merchants Steamship Company; Wong Chee, Sincere Company; Wm. Morris, British-American Tobacco Company; J. Harold Dollar, Dollar Company, and Sir Robert Ho Tung of Hongkong.

Chen Yueh-fu
陳越梓

THE booklet containing the prize plan, which has been published, consists of only thirty pages of Chinese and English text, contains a brief introduction by Sir Robert Ho Tung, who was shown the manuscript prior to publication. The plan is simply written and may be read in a few minutes. It considers the present political situation of China from the standpoint of historical background, the origin of the present trouble, the evils of civil war and contains a comparison of the national status of China with the present situation of Egypt, Indo-China, India, Korea and Turkey. There are three important suggestions whereby foreign nations may assist China at the present time and closes with three definite suggestions to the Chinese people for settling the present troubles of the land. The suggestions to the Powers are to stop lending money to China, stop exporting arms to China and to bring the unfinished provisions of the Washington Conference into effect. The advice to the Chinese people covers the subjects of militarism and selfish politics, provincial autonomy and the disbandment of troops. The concluding paragraph of the peace plan is of considerable significance as coming from a Chinese writer.

> "China, a country that has five thousand years of civilization behind her, now stands at the cross-roads, and may follow the examples of Russia or Germany or perhaps may follow the paths of Annam, India or Korea. When the country reaches the latter stage, it will be too late for the people to remedy the situation. Therefore a consideration of this possibility should turn the attention of thoughtful Chinese to this all-important matter."

NEEDLESS to state it was no easy matter for the judges in the competition to come to a decision. Many of the plans bore evidence of serious thought and although the authors of the various plans were unkown to the judges, there is no question but that many of the leaders of the country have either submitted plans personally or caused them to be submitted outlining their views. However in coming to a decision, the judges kept in mind the element of "practicability," and this was the element which guided them to the final decision in favor of the manuscript submitted by Mr. Chen. The *Review* desires to take this opportnnity of thanking the judges and others who assisted in the awarding of the prize and also the persons who submitted manuscripts in the competition. There is bound to be disappointment in a competition of this kind, but there is some reward in the thought that busy men could devote considerable time and consideration to the subject of peace in China. Copies of the pamphlet containing the plan which received the prize will be distributed to newspapers, schools, and placed on sale at a moderate price in book stores throughout the country.

Christian General Faces His Greatest Crisis

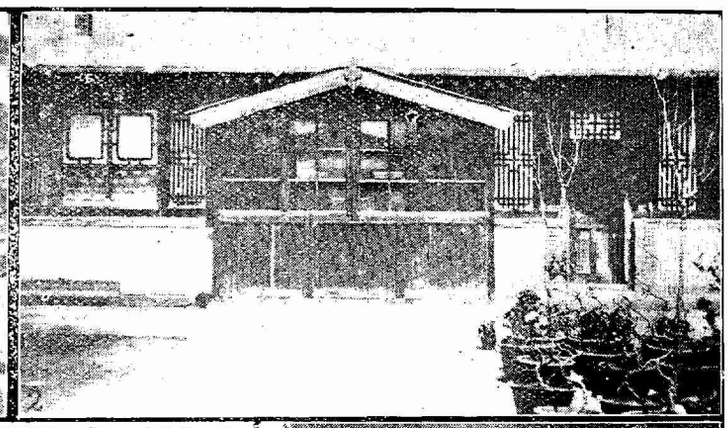
BY CHARLES DAILEY

TWO weeks or more often must elapse before a review of the political development in China can reach the eyes of a cold and highly critical public, and things move so swiftly that what seems to be a fair analysis of the situation to-day often becomes out of date on the morrow. There is only one truthful statement that can be made and that is to repeat an utterance made to me and others of an engineer party in the great American west more years ago than I care to admit. It was winter on the plains—cold and bitter winter for those of us in camp far from civilization. It was a time when the American Army was fighting Indians and otherwise blazing the way for the westward sweep of Empire: a time when we lived for today and not for to-morrow.

A blizzard was raging; our food was getting low; our horses lacked fodder and we were miles from the nearest base of communications and many more miles yet from a settlement. In our camp was an Indian who was loyal and served as guide. He went out in the storm one day to reconnoiter. At nightfall he returned to the shivering group around the fire of buffalo dung picked up on the plains, for there was no wood. In his imperfect English he reported: "The situation is rapidly getting no better." And that is exactly the situation in China to-day despite the promulgation of the hastily-redrawn rules for the Provisional Senate and the several other commissions that have been named. There is no peril from Redskins, but the Red Kins bear watching.

In his stronghold at the frontier city of Kalgan, just a step from the pass into Mongolia and the trail to Urga and thence on to the Siberian frontier city of Kiachta, sits the Christian Marshal of China. I saw him there the other day and talked with him about his plans for the agricultural development of the Northwest. I talked with him of other things—of bandits encouraged in his territory by generals whom he had ousted when he assumed control, bandits who are former soldiers; he begged me to cause to be published in all the newspapers in North China a warning against the use of the Urga trail by foreigners for the next fortnight, for the trail was held by them and his soldiers were running down the scattered bands; he asked me to plead with the Third Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, led by Roy Chapman Andrews, then fitting out in Kalgan for the 900-mile journey to the base of the Altais, to wait another two weeks; a courier brought word

1. One of the numerous signs painted on the walls in the frontier city of Kalgan by the Christian Marshal, Feng Yu-hsiang warning against evils which Christianity forbids.

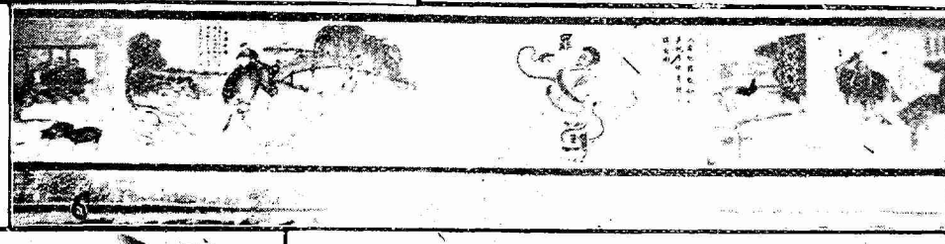


2. Vestibule entrance to home of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian general and the dominant power of all Northwest China.

3. Four-and-one-half months old baby of Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian General, telling Dady where he gets off, while his wife smiles approval.

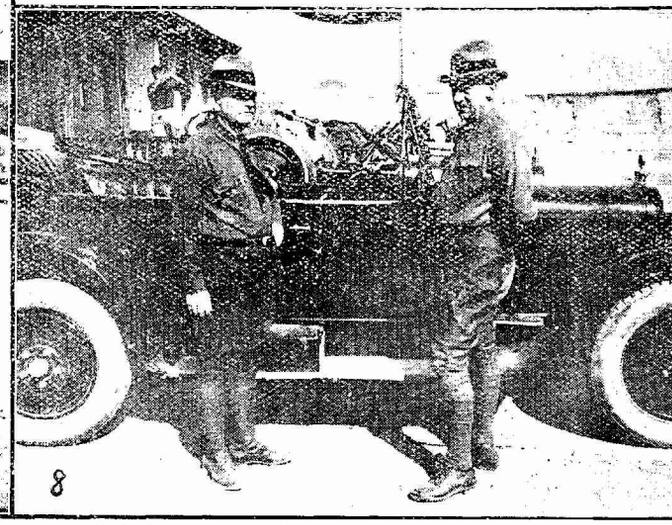
4. Wife of Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian general, and her baby, born Dec, 1924, Mrs. Feng was a teacher before her marriage. She speaks English and is teaching that tongue to her husband and his children.

5. Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian General and the Defense Commissioner of all the Northwest of China, with Charles Dailey, Chicago Tribune correspondent. The photo was snapped by Mrs. Dailey at the Feng home in Kalgan.



6. One of the many colored signs erected on the walls of Kalgan's main street by the Christian General, Feng Yu-Hsiang warning of the perils that beset those who ignore the warnings of Christianity.

7. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of Mongolian expedition of American Museum of Natural History, photographing battery of cars on morning of departure from Kalgan, China.



8. Walter Granger (right) paleontologist and second in command of the Mongolian expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, and Charles Dailey, Chicago Tribune correspondent Kalgan, China.

9. Walter Granger, paleontologist and second in command of Mongolian expedition of America's museum of Natural History, Kalgan, China.

from Urga that by someone's orders,—the Soviet controls there despite statements to the contrary—that all travel southward from there also was interdicted.

The Andrews expedition departed. I received word after they had been out a week and had turned westward on to the trail to Uliassntai that while they had been visited in their camps by armed but irregularly uniformed men who said they were soldiers but might have been bandits. They were not molested. Perhaps Tserin, Bata and Ioshih, the three Mongol guides, knew how to deal with these visitors in a kindly way. But in the two weeks that elapsed between the time Feng Yu-hsiang begged me to broadcast this warning and the day this is written something of great importance happened on the Urga trail, and without interference from bandits. The Christian general received over that trail from Soviet Russia 4,500 poods of arms and ammunition, including some mountain guns. A pood is 33⅓ English pounds. A sizeable cargo, when one hears that it is the first of five that are promised.

Clearly the great Christian Marshal is not exclusively preparing to beat his swords into ploughshares. The entire strategy of Chang Tso-lin after the *coup d'etat* of last October has been to control all the arsenals and seaports—in short to cut Feng Yu-hsiang off from his supply of ammunition and thus force him to turn farmer. So the War Lord of Manchuria, who hoped to avert the seemingly inevitable clash with the captor of Peking and the lord of all the Northwest, dominator of Honan and about to be the power behind the control of Shensi—so Chang Tso-lin, hoping to defer the clash at least until the Manchurian and Chihli harvests had been gathered and he could commandeer carts and men with less popular resentment, was forced to sit up and take notice.

Things began to happen, and quickly, too. They cannot be detailed in chronological order, nor is this essential. Like the opening strains of an overture, one does not know exactly where the theme actually begins; it develops. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, which ministry Chang Tso-lin controls, was summoned to Mukden for a conference; the railway telegraphs and telephones at Shanhaikwan, the frontier of China and Manchuria, were seized; orders were given that cars be assembled; maneuvers by the Fengtien troops were ordered for May, months ahead of the usual time of mobilizing the armies of Manchuria.

If Feng Yu-hsiang was to escape the seaport blockade by obtaining munitions from Russia, then Chang Tso-lin could not wait until the completion of the enlargement of his great arsenal at Mukden. Also if Russia, unbound by arms treaties and suspected of insincerity as to other treaties, should become an ally of Feng Yu-hsiang, then Chang Tso-lin, with a Russian frontier on three sides of him, foresaw international complications that might force Japan, Great Britain and even the United States into the lap of the Peking government, especially as a show of Russian friendship might cause the Communist faction of the Kuomingtang at Canton to lineup with the Christian Marshal.

Loving peace as long as he profits by it, Chang Tso-lin became alarmed. His moves were swift, and they continue as this is written. He had all but broken with the provisional Chief Executive, Tuan Chi-jui, because of favors granted to Feng Yu-hsiang and his allies, particularly in the matter of the governorships of Honan and Shensi. That Chang Tso-lin had just put his henchmen into Chihli and Shantung mattered not. So things began to happen, not as the public is accustomed to view it, in the moving of troops, but through the medium of mandates, which alone show how the wind is setting. First off, Chang Tso-lin demanded that Kalgan and the extra-mural area of Chahar be returned to the soverignty of Chihli province and put under the direction of Li Ching-lin, Chang's henchman who is the governor of Chihli and who has just been mandated a Lieutenant-General with the brevet of full general.

Feng Yu-hsiang, cleverer than most people give him credit for, at once countered. He calmly asked for nineteen million dollars—the messenger is waiting, if you please—for the removal of the capital of Chahar from Kalgan to a point somewhere near the center of the district, these millions for the building of a railway to a spot not now on the map and the erection of suitable capital buildings. Of course, Tuan Chi-jui has no such sum available, as Feng well knows.

This counter forced Chang Tso-lin to a new move. It was one for sinews of war all his own. He summoned a financial conference in Mukden. This conference, owing to the depreciation of the Fengtien notes, was to authorize the issuance of $80,000,000 of new convertible notes, these to be valid in the three Manchurian provinces, in Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and the area of Jehol (Inner Mongolia) and convertible at Peking, Tientsin, Chengteh, Tsinanfu and Nanking; in other words, to be forced upon the people there as legal tender.

Then came a clearing of the political atmosphere. To aid him in getting rid of Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli party Chang Tso-lin had made a bargain with the Kuomingtang in 1924 through emissaries who had journeyed to Mukden from Kalgan. Thus the Kuomingtang obtained some money at a critical time and contained those Chihli party troops that were south of the Yangtze. But now, with the prospect of the Kuomingtang lining up with Feng Yu-hsiang should Russia undertake to supply ammunition, Chang Tso-lin was compelled publicly to denounce his promise to the Kuomingtang through the publication of a letter to Sun Fo, son of the late generalissimo of the Kuomingtang. It was a warning to the Kuomingtang of what might happen should it ally itself with the Christian Marshal and the party of Borodin, the Soviet agent who so successfully brought the Kuomingtang into the Communist camp.

This accomplished, Chang Tso-lin turned to Peking. He compelled Tuan Chi-jui to issue a mandate which is on its face a highly commendatory action and one making for the peace of China. This mandate forbids all military commanders from belonging to any political party under pain of instant dismissal. Should Feng Yu-hsiang join hands with the Kuomingtang, as seems so evident, the next move on the part of Chang Tso-lin would be to compel Tuan Chi-jui to cashier the Christian Marshal under the mandate. Then Feng would be the outlaw and Chang Tso-lin the defender of the Peking government.

It is a crisis for Feng Yu-hsiang—the crisis of his career. His two leading generals, the Tutungs of Chahar and Suiyuan, have rushed to Peking ostensibly to demand more money from Tuan Chi-jui. There may be another reason. Feng may decide to defend Peking against an attempt by Chang Tso-lin to capture it. All foreigners as well as Chinese are now rigidly excluded from the walls of Peking. Mysterious work by the soldiers is going on there. As the Indian told us on the plains that winter when the going got so bad: "The situation is rapidly getting no better."

Peking, May 5, 1925.

Y. M. C. A. Campaign Members Discuss Plans

More than 200 campaign members of the new foreign Y. M. C. A. met at dinner on Monday evening, May 11, to discuss the progress made and plans for further campaigning, at the Union Club, Shanghai. More than Tls. 113,500 of the Tls. 201,500 to be raised in Shanghai, at that time had been pledged. Sir Edward Pearce, general chairman, presided. The building is to be erected on a site on Bubbling Well Road opposite the Race Course, and the structure is to cost Tls. 750,000. The funds raised during the present campaign will be applied to Tls. 500,000 given by the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., Captain Robert Dollar, and Charles R. Crane, former U. S. Minister to China. This money was given on the condition that the remainder be raised in Shanghai for the building. In the opening address, Sir Edward Pearce pointed out that changes in Shanghai during recent years necessitated the erection of such a building to accomodate the influx of young European and American men, who need an inexpensive home amidst comfortable and congenial surroundings. Daily tiffins are being held at the Palace Hotel where reports from the various teams are heard. Tls 69,000 is the balance to be raised.

New York Chinese Honor Dr. Sun Yat-sen

More than 2,000 persons from Chinese societies of New York and near-by cities joined in the memorial services April 12 held in New York City. In the huge parade that jammed the Chinese Theater, Prince Street and the Bowery were twelve blatant American brass bands and three Chinese bands with ancient instruments that "out-shrilled the Yankee music," according to the *New York World*.

Twenty autos, banked high with flowers, were in the van, just behind the guard of honor, who carried two blossom-wreathed likenesses of the dead patriot. Banners floated from ornate standards. Most banners bore Chinese characters. A few had English legends designating the organization bearing them and the meaning of the demonstration.

Inside the Chinese Theater, which was draped with black crepe, banners and flags of the United States and the Chinese Republic, the more fortunate ones witnessed the exercises, which lasted through-out the afternoon. The services were under the direction of the People's Party.

Z. L. Chang, Chinese Consul General; C. H. Pao, Vice Consul, designated to represent Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister; T. W. Chu, Executive Secretary of the local branch of the Kuo Min Tang (People's Party), which Dr. Sun founded, and other Chinese leaders filled the stage.

Farmers and Workers in Canton

The city of Canton, for the first time in its annals, or perhaps for the first time in the history of the Republic of China, saw on May Day, 1925, a gigantic demonstration of farmers for more political rights. When the great mass of country people behind the first convention of the Farmers League, under the auspices of the Kuomintang, marched at the May Day Parade in Canton, May 1, with the long line of labor unions supporting the Second National Conference of Chinese Labor, now holding its sessions in this Southern Capital, they presented a tangible manifestation as well as a belief that ultimately the labor and the agricultural interest of China must be reckoned with in her future welfare and progress.

The educational institutions in Canton provided the farmers and the workers with facilities for their gatherings, and the Kwangtung Educational Association and the Kwangtung University put their buildings at farmers and workers disposal during the meetings for a period of ten days. At the same time, the agricultural colleges, schools and the trade institutes, seeking for the improvement of the knowledge and efficiency of future farmers and workers, held open houses for the reception of the thousands of visitors to the city and demonstrated to them better science and implements for their several fields of activities and, while the farmers and the workers may be taught to shout against capitalism, imperialism, and unequal treaties binding China, they appeared to be interested in things foreign along lines they could better appreciate than others.

What the Cantonese farmers and workers would like to do will be discussed at a much smaller gathering. According to latest figures to hand, 16 out of the 22 districts having farmers leagues had in all 95 official delegates present for the inaugural meeting of the convention, and the other districts were expected to send 50 more. The Farmers League claims a membership of 200,000 in 22 out of the 96 districts in Kwangtung Province.

Demands Drawn Up

The Second Conference of Chinese Labour opened April 30 informally with 148 delegates representing 171,300 workers of registered unions. According to the committee on registration, 87 unions had registered for the May Day opening. As many delegates could not afford the attend the full session of ten days, more were to be expected during the session. From Canton and Hongkong alone, some 300 delegates were expected, while some 200 would arrive from outports.

From the published agenda of the farmers, they would agitate for a better economic position and a stronger league for co-operating in their demands; seek for more knowledge in agricultural science through the arrangement of the league; participate in politics so as to assure themselves of better treatment from the authorities and from their landlords, and join similar movements in all parts of the world.

The workers also have a series of demands and aspirations common to all labor unions. Like the farmers, the proceedings were to be what the Kuomintang executive committee had prepared in advance.

To the credit of the Soviet Commission in Canton and the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, it cannot be denied that their effective propaganda and mass educational program have been responsible for the organization of many labor and farmers associations for their support and political interest. In the last two years, the Kuomintang Military Academy at Whampoa have been turning out 600 cadets every six months who are prepared to train and drill what the Soviet instructors term as "peasants" in the country districts. The Kuomintang, in its party organization and mass education plan, has special divisions to organize and publish pamphlets, for soldiers. In the Eastern Kwangtung military campaign in which the Bolshevists defeated their enemy, co-operation of farmers was responsible for the Red success of last spring.

The Kuomintang who, were responsible for the success of bringing in a gathering which they say represent the strength of more than 500,000 farmers and workers in many parts of China, claim that nearly five years have been spent on the work. The party organs in Canton and Hongkong on May Day, 1925, following the practice of previous years, issued special editions in honor of the occasion. The Kuomintang press bureau has issued interesting information relative to the history and progress of labor unions in all parts of the world and, on the opening of the joint farmers and workers conferences in Canton, greetings were despatched to leading federations of labor in all parts of the world, couching in the usual determination to struggle for their natural rights and condemnation of capitalism and imperialism which many Chinese really believe some native and foreign merchants are trying to force on them.

Workers' Condition "Dark"

According to some of the figures furnished by the labor unions, some of the workers in Canton and Hongkong still work for 19 hours a day and receive but 50 cents in wages, a sum just sufficient to cover one's living cost and leaving nothing for education or savings. In certain lines of women labor, one has to work 14 hours a day in order to earn a wage of 15 cents. In speaking of their working conditions, the Chinese Seamen's Union, representing 18,000 members, have reported their average wage is about 60 cents a day and their average outlay, 50 cents, and their working hours 10. Referring to the condition, the seamen have used the word "dark". Other workers having expressed dissatisfactions regarding conditions were the waiters in the sing-song girl restaurants, workers in the tin-can factories, paper toy shops, and a few others. Workers in the salt-fish and salt-egg compounds, while reporting much freedom regarding their condition of labour, do not consider their wages adequate, they getting but a dollar each day. The girls in the knitting factories say that they do not have anything to complain about.

Canton, May 1, 1925.

H. W.

Business Opportunities

The following inquiries have been received at the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes indicated. Further particulars may be obtained from that office by supplying the item number. Personal inquiries should be made at the Commercial Department of the Consulate-General.

No. 32. *Pianos.* A manufacturer in Elgin, Illinois, is desirous of placing a complete line of pianos on the Shanghai market. A catalogue is on file in the Commercial Office of the American Consulate-General.

No. 37. *Leather Finishes.* A New York manufacturer would like to export to Shanghai products used in tanning and finishing leather.

No. 38. *Canned Sardines, Salmon, Old Newspapers, Broken White Glass, Scrap Metals, and Fresh Fruits.* A San Francisco firm has expressed a desire to put its line of goods on the Shanghai market.

No. 39. *Gall Nuts.* A firm in Seattle, Washington, is interested in shipping gall nuts to China.

No. 40. *Sodium Hyposulphite and Other Chemicals.* A chemical manufacturer in Los Angeles, California, desires to export his products to Shanghai.

No. 41. *Dolls.* A firm in Ohio wishes to import Chinese dolls for the wholesale and retail trade.

No. 42. *Furs.* A fur and skin broker in New York desires to represent a Shanghai exporter. He will do business against irrevocable letter of credit against documents.

No. 43. *Pianos.* A manufacturer in Michigan is desirous of securing an active agent to distribute instruments of its manufacture; pianos, player pianos, grand pianos and electric reproducing pianos. Export price list F. A. S. New York to wholesale distributors only, may be consulted at the Commercial Office of the American Consulate-General.

No. 44. *China Products.* A San Francisco firm desires to import large quantities of vegetable oils, feed cakes, peanuts, walnuts, China peas, vegetable tallow, hog lard, egg products, et cetera.

No. 45. *Potatoes.* A firm in San Francisco is interested in shipping potatoes to China.

No. 46. *Oil Engines.* A manufacturer in Chicago desires to place his stationary and marine oil engines on the Shanghai market.

No. 47. *Plush Remnants.* A New York exporter is prepared to make immediate shipment of large stocks of all grades of plush remnants, suitable for use in the manufacture of slippers, shoes, caps, etc.

No. 48. *Paint and Roofing Specialties.* A New York manufacturer desires a Shanghai representative to solicit orders from industrial plants, transport systems and other property owners. He states that he is prepared to offer compensation on a straight commission basis, to quote C. I. F. prices, and to extend the necessary terms.

Lumbering in Manchuria

BY PHILIP KERBY

CONSIDERABLY more than thirty thousand square miles in exent, the forest areas of Northern and Eastern Manchuria are undoubtedly the richest in China. Of this vast area nearly two thirds may be considered virgin especially since comparatively few foreign trained timber cruisers have penetrated into their depths and their reports at best are but approximations. With these facts in mind it is small wonder then that the ancient name for Manchuria was "Forest of Trees" or "Votzi" in the dialect of the Tungus tribes.

The reasons why these forests have been spared the woodsman's axe for so many hundreds of years are not hard to find when it is remembered that Manchuria has always been settled by nomadic tribes who lived in either mud huts or a kind of Indian Tepee made of saplings and laced together with branches. Kaoliang stalks were used for firewood, and furniture was noticeable by its absence.

Logging on a small scale was practised in the northern regions by hardy Russian pioneers but it was not until the Chinese Eastern Railway cut through the heart of these timbered regions a quarter of a century ago that anything like production on a modern scale was attempted.

The forest areas of Manchuria are roughly divided into two distinct parts by the wide plain on either side of the Sungari River. In the northern regions along the high slopes of the great Hinghan range are found mostly pine, spruce, hemlock and other coniferous species. Larches abound on the western slopes and at lesser altitudes a predominace of leafy species notably oak birch and maple.

A greater variety of trees and also of better quality grow on the eastern side of the Sungari in the province of Kirin. Here may be found several different species of cedars, white pines, yellow pines, oak maple and elm also white birch. Unlike the northern area it is impossible to either cut or transport this timber from May until the end of September because much of the ground is covered by a soft moss over a marshy subsoil. Nearly all the work therefore has to be accomplished during the winter months in the excessive cold and across frozen ground.

Streams Offer Little Help

Unfortunately the streams of Manchuria offer little aid as a medium of transportation. Large quantities of the timber adjacent to the streams has been cut during the past decade thus necessitating a long haul from the forest to the water, and furthermore there are but two rivers, the Sungari and the Amur, which are suitable for rafting purposes of long booms. Then, too, for six months in the year the rivers are choked with ice, making traffic impossible.

The lumber traffic on the Sungari is the most important. One district, which is being worked on an extensive scale some 150 miles from Harbin ships cut lumber to that center. Other districts adjacent to the source of this great waterway send down great rafts in the high spring floods, and these are marketed mainly at Kirin.

The rivalry between Harbin and Kirin as lumber markets has grown steadily during recent years. Harbin has a slight advantage because some of the greatest of the timber concessions are located along the two branches of the C. E. R. but transportation to Kirin on the Sungari is cheaper and the quality of lumber is of higher grade. The forests adjacent to the headwaters of the Sungari were opened before the construction of the C. E. R. and the first saw mills were established at Kirin. Much of this cut lumber was shipped across into Fengtien province to Mukden during the winter months while the remainder found a ready market in the woodless regions around Potune and Taolaichiao.

There are more than five score Chinese lumber merchants in the city of Kirin at the present time all operating through sub-contractors who in turn hire the cutters and "lumberjacks." There are between 35,000 and and 40,000 Chinese, Japanese and Russian workmen employed in this single area. In former years the Russian workmen were in the small minority but since the Russian revolution many refugees have swelled their ranks. This condition is prevalent in the northern disticts as many refugees after escaping across the border are only too anxious to turn their hand to anything in return for food and a small wage. Many are inexperienced and after suffering great hardships are utterly unfit for the strenuous life of the woodcutter. The population is shifting continually with the seasons, and with the spring the majority of these refugees drift farther south to the cities in the hope of finding employment for which they are more suited. This unskilled labor is a great handicap to contractors because with sickness and deaths frequently one-third of their personnel is useless.

The concessionaires have also great difficulty in supplying food and grain to their men and draught animals. The Hinghan region is wild, mountainous and unpopulated and very little grain is grown locally, practically all must be imported. Transportation of food supplies to the hinterland in the excessive cold, sometimes seventy or more miles from the railway station frequently offers more difficulties than the cartage of felled logs. Many concessions have established central stores which are miniature block houses, well fortified to withstand attack, since the man who has the food is virtually "king" in the country where starvation lurks just around the corner. The wood cutters themselves have seldom any actual cash but make their purchases at the company's store by presenting vouchers which they have received for their work. At the end of the season a worker may cash all his vouchers at the store providing he is going "outside" or back to civilization.

In the southern areas life is not nearly as difficult because the means of transportation are better, and also the wages are not as high. Along the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Chinese workers earn about half a yen a day and Russians between 70 sen and one yen a day. All are required to buy their own food. In the Hinghan region the wages are about thirty per cent higher. In the latter district a two-horse cart loading half a ton receives about three yen a day but in the more mountainous regions this rate jumps to five and even six yen a day depending upon the difficulties involved and the number of horses required to drag the sleds out.

Russian Unit of Measure Used

The Russian unit of measure is used in practically all timber cut in Manchuria. One sagen, of 343 cubic feet, of firewood costs the contractor in the eastern section about five yen. This price fluctuates slightly depending on local conditions. Railway sleepers average about thirty to forty sen apiece depending also upon quality and locality.

The haulage of this cut timber to the railway is usually four and five times as expensive as the actual cutting which brings the cost proportionately higher to the ultimate consumer. In sections where a haul of ten to fifteen mioes to the rail head is required the cost of transportation of a cublic sagen of firewood mounts to nearly 20 yen, a single railway sleeper 80-90 sen, a cubic foot of beam 25 sen.

Another item of expense which the contractor must pay is "Stump dues" to the Chinese government. These dues as fixed by treaty are as follows.

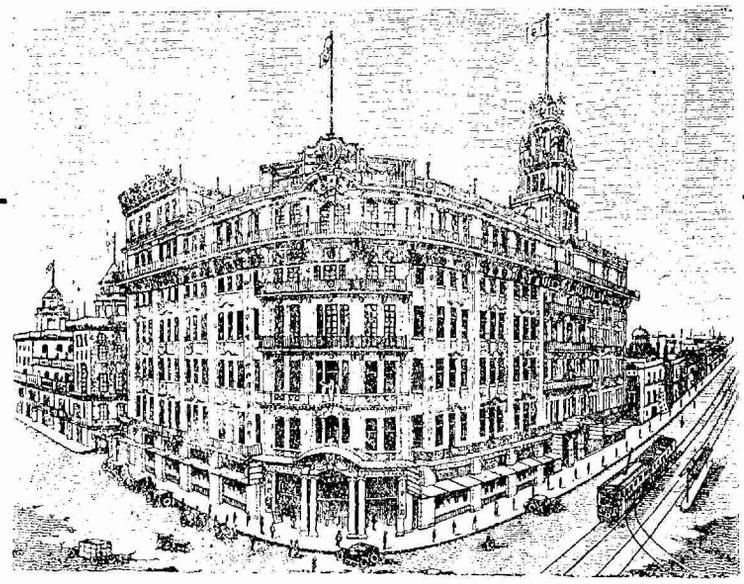
1	Cu. Sag. Firewood	$ .50	(gold)
1	Sleeper	1.75	
1	cu. ft. beam	.07	

A tax of 18 per-cent advalorem is collected when timber is sold on the private market which adds considerably to the cost which the ultimate consumer must pay. Other costs inculde loading on railway cars, storage in station yards freight charges, etc. Some of the larger concessionaries keep a small "standing army" for protection against bandit raids while others depend upon paying a "guard of honor" each time a shipment is made from the forest to the railroad. This latter practise is no longer necessary except in the more remote since the country in the southern and eastern districts is held well under the central government of Manchuria.

The Chinese Eastern Railway plays a dual role in the development of the lumber industry in Manchuria. In addition to being responsible for the the transportation of cut timber to the markets it is one of the largest purchasers. Some of the largest concessions within the C. E. R. zone are owned and operated by the railway itself for its own use but these are insufficient for the growing needs and in consequences large purchases are made on the open markets. The locomotives of the railway burn a mixture of coal and firewood, the ratio being nearly ten times as much wood as coal. Several hundreds of thousands of sleepers are required annually for the upkeep of the roadbed, which is one of the best in Asia. In 1923, the last year for which figures are available, the Chinese Eastern Railway purchased 603 thousand tons out of a total production of 894 thousand tons, while during the past eleven years the railway has consumed 6.72 million tons out of a total production 8.13 million tons, or slightly more than 82 percent.

Railway officials in Harbin informed me that the Chinese Eastern Railway had taken under serious consideration the abandonment of wood as locomotive fuel since the opening of several important coal mines along the eastern branch of the line. During the past decade the railway has acted "in loco parentis" to the lumber industry, but great efforts are now being made to develop the export market for Manchurian lumber since higher prices will be realized and the railway will reap a reward on its large investment.

Continued on page 306



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China Exports to America for Month of April

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for the month of April, 1925, and the period from January 1, 1925 to April 30, 1925.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	April 1925 Quantities	April 1925 Values	Total for year up to April 30, 1925 Quantities	Total for year up to April 30, 1925 Value
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)					
Meats					
Egg products, frozen	Pounds	890,886	108,727	890,886	108,727
„ albumen, dried	„	121,300	93,164	199,500	159,616
„ „ frozen	„	396,931	50,114	524,841	64,794
„ whole, dried	„	103,750	28,315	160,000	60,293
„ „ frozen	„	387,720	48,392	583,230	90,607
„ yolk, dried	„	225,800	51,467	264,350	57,361
„ „ frozen	„	851,827	126,642	1,349,877	201,475
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs)					
Buffalo (hides)	Pieces	2,454	18,883	13,786	114,529
	Pounds	92,401		530,671	
Deer & doe	Pieces	11,000	5,511	22,687	12,063
Goat & kid	„	815,518	609,732	1,654,204	1,319,493
Sheep & lamb	„	91,080	283,907	358,963	1,182,839
Furs, Dressed and Undressed:					
Marmot	Pieces	.....	.....	7,500	9,640
Squirrel	„	20,600	7,218	20,600	7,218
Fox	„	3,200	10,146	8,796	29,564
Kolinsky	„	1,055	3,981	1,055	3,981
Rabbit	„	27,660	12,294	152,660	57,853
Leopard	„	591	12,430	2,433	31,193
Pahmi	„	31,250	41,121	73,008	97,102
Weasel	„	167,750	245,724	612,245	872,874
Cat	„	2,000	873	4,000	4,216
Wolf	„	.....	.....	1,979	3,321
Raccoon	„	19,170	47,142	46,493	120,905
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins:					
Dogskin mats	Pieces	.....	.....	12,475	15,835
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers	Pounds	191,910	88,755	864,395	339,416
Intestines	„	180,809	179,411	699,102	737,259
			U.S. $2,073,949		$5,702,174
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)					
Fruits and Nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	Pounds	25,000	1,249	486,420	23,496
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats:					
Wood oil	Gallons	6,623	8,644	21,032	29,924
Sesame seed	Pounds	.....	.....	801,920	44,387
Vegetable tallow	„	.....	.....	898,085	72,173
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices:					
Tea	Pounds	18,845	3,316	393,556	57,410
			U.S. $13,209		$227,390
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor	Pounds	26,665	12,427	86,647	40,750
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	Pounds	6,600	1,434	16,720	3,795
Camphor oil	„	9,408	591	57,848	3,836
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	Pounds	67,200	6,091	471,520	45,222
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	Pounds	.....	.....	344	54
			U.S. $20,543		$93,657
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	Pounds	142,754	33,843	1,029,533	244,147
„ waste	„	.....	.....	194,096	20,105
„ laces & embroideries		.....	304,103	.....	1,059,180
„ misc. manufactures		.....	206	.....	7,036
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Hats, straw	Dozen	500	928	3,120	4,176
„ rush	„	150	275	15,477	13,067
„ fiber	„	1,223	3,698	1,977	9,110
Straw goods		.....	2,076	.....	5,505
Matting	Sq. Yds.	.....	.....	122,400	8,214
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. Yds.	542	5,423	2,956	21,327
Wool, sheep's	Pounds	151,459	39,489	1,410,562	378,262
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	23,963	13,883	32,409	17,162
Hair nets, Human	„	5,909	48,303	11,884	87,639
Hair stump, „	„	91,788	29,479	151,381	52,290
Silk					
Silk, raw	Pounds	318,602	1,866,987	1,642,486	8,065,468
„ wild	„	86,000	240,151	374,626	1,092,660
„ waste	„	206,725	83,387	644,517	309,039
„ piece goods	„	6,445	21,450	10,649	52,536
„ misc. manufactures		.....	2,895	.....	9,336
„ pongee	Pounds	11,667	34,380	65,812	191,155
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	36,314	35,238
			U.S. $2,730,956		$11,682,652
Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Woodenware		.....	751	.....	4,598
Bamboo, manufactures		.....	429	.....	921
Lacquer ware		.....	1,064	.....	2,964
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books		.....	.....	.....	3,566
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	Pieces	77,278	13,411	217,202	49,056
			$15,655		$61,105
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Clay and Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		.....	4,816	.....	8,431
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware		.....	8,168	.....	16,105
Soapstone ware		.....	261	.....	1,856
			U. S. $13,245		$26,392
Group 6—Ores, Metals, and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Aluminium, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, oxide	Pounds	33,600	3,160	33,600	3,160
„ crude	„	.....	.....	82,800	5,523
„ regulus	„	343,370	35,588	1,505,258	157,315
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of		.....	15,066	.....	50,374
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	4,604	100,171	4,604	100,171
			U.S. $153,985		$316,543
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70111 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Other Chemicals					
Musk	Ounces	582	$8,583	2,422	$38,182
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 9011 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art. works of		.....	15,665	.....	42,466
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	Pounds	13,332	16,624	66,551	112,422
Household & personal effects		.....	174	.....	9,205
Mah Jongg		.....	.....	.....	457
Unenumerated articles		.....	71,162	.....	280,864
			U.S. $103,625		$445,414

Recapitulation:	*April 1925*	*Total for year up to April 30, 1925*
Group 0—Animal and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair.	2,073,949	5,702,174
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages.	13,209	227,390
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibers and Wood.	20,543	93,657
Group 3—Textiles	2,730,956	11,682,652
Group 4—Wood and Paper.	15,655	61,105
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	13,245	26,392
Group 6—Ores, Metals, and Manufactures except Machinery and Vehicles.	153,985	316,543
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles.	.....	.....
Group 8—Chemicals.	8,583	38,182
Group 9—Miscellaneous.	103,625	445,414
Grand Totals U. S.	$4,133,750	$18,593,509

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Declared Exports to the Philippine Islands

Articles	*April 1925*	*Total for year inc. April 1925*
Bean and bean Cakes	1,472	2,307
Cotton laces and manufactures thereof	73,801	378,574
Canned Goods	.....	2,193
Eggs (fresh)	77,589	254,111
Flour	.....	62,615
Films	.....	5,687
Peanuts	2,828	4,439
Hams	15,365	35,910
Lamps (electric)	5,324	18,284
Lard	.....	2,295
Leather goods	310	6,986
Machinery	.....	3,489
Peanut oil	4,022	4,022
Lubricating oil	.....	156
Photo articles	729	1,803
Pig iron	1,053	13,546
Pianos	395	1,812
Silk, raw	4,237	30,869
Silk piece goods and manufactures thereof	1,651	6,018
All other articles	11,542	33,217
TOTAL U. S.	$199,598	$868,333

Declared Exports to Hawaii

Articles	*April 1925*	*Total for year inc. April 1925*
Brassware	654	2,803
Carpets	274	400
Cotton laces & manufactures thereof	1,751	2,731
Canned goods	.....	115
Eggs (fresh)	.....	1,142
Egg products	.....	601
Incense sticks	352	1,652
Mah jongg	.....	127
Pig iron	.....	2,422
Paper parasols	334	1,318
Silk pieces goods and manufactures thereof:	1,963	7,085
All other articles	3,533	9,183
Total U. S.	$8,861	$29,579

Lumbering in Manchuria

(Continued from page 302)

to requirements or that it was not up to standard. The shipments auctioned off to the highest bidder in order to defray the transportation charges while the seller was fortunate if he did not have to face a deficit. In order to obviate these difficulties a campaign is going on to have foreign purchasers inspect the lumber at the shipside and accept or reject the cargo before sea transportation many foreign firms have not yet acquiesced at the idea but have decided that the lumber be landed at their own ports overseas.

At the present time much of this Manchurian timber is being shipped into China where the standards are not so strict. Both at Changchun and Mukden there is brisk trade in lumber for requirements of intra-mural China, while in Dairen many Japanese merchants are making purchases for southern and central Japan. The Japanese earthquake gave a big impetus to the lumber industry in Manchuria but on the whole prices remained firm and did not advance in the proportions which might have been expected from the influx of orders.

As in the past the future of the lumber industry in Manchuria is largely dependent upon the Chinese Eastern Railway and the construction of new feeder lines in order to lower the price to the consumer. Stabilization of standards is also required and together with an easier system of credits for the concessionaire. Although the lumbering industry is still in its infancy its future under certain conditions appears very bright.

An account of the activities of the China International Famine Relief Commission during the past year is contained in the annual report of the Commssion, which has just been published. During the past twelve months war and floods have visited China and the Commission met the calls for help with a ready response, when possible. The report takes up in detail the year's work, showing that most of the relief tendered was in Hunan, Chihli, and Kiangsi provinces, and the Metropolitan district. A variety of projects were undertaken including reconstruction work, repairs of dykes, etc. The work of the commission is well illustrated in the report and several comprehensive maps are included showing the scope of work and the various committees working in the different parts of China.

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32-330

The Szechwan Struggle

THE result of the first week of general Yang Sen's operations shows the extent of the preparations that had been made for the crisis that came upon him with the news that a combination had been formed against him. That news reached Chengtu on April 8, and the newly appointed Division Commanders left Chengtu on April 12. It was not until they got into the field that the fighting really began, so we are reporting the news for the first week only. No one who has failed to study the Szechwan situation for the past ten years can possibly appreciate what has been accomplished, nor can we hope to give even a bird's-eye view of the drama that is being presented. Most people will pass over this Szechwan struggle with but slight interest. It will be thought that this represents nothing more than the ordinary yearly strife between the military leaders, such as goes on in all parts of China. But some of us who were here in 1911 and knew that the struggle commenced here was destined to work a Revolution in China, feel just as strongly that we are beginning to see the end of the China situation in the events that are transpiring in this province now. That does not mean that Yang Sen is to be the "Savior" of China. He may never operate outside his own province, but if he succeeds in bringing order out of chaos here, it will be the beginning of a brighter day for China, though it may be delayed for years.

The result of the first week shows what a determined man, who is able to prepare properly, can do among these "generals." Like most other places in China Szechwan has been blessed with a number of "governors," with headquarters in the principle cities of the province. There were at one time twelve prefectures in the province, and it is almost a fact that there has been an independent "general" in each one of those former prefectures. As a matter of fact that is only part of the story. It has been Yang Sen's ambition to "unite" Szechwan under one government. But to do so it is necessary for him to drive out the "independents." As they depend upon guns for their authority, so it was necessary for him to prepare to drive them out with guns. There is no other method.

The preparations made consisted in sending out six newly appointed Generals, and a number of Brigadiers in a fan-shape to the south and west of Chengtu. As he has control of the north and much of the east it was not necessary to trouble about those districts. Opposed to these six generals have been the remnants of former commands, some of which were opposed to General Yang a year ago and some of them engaged with him in driving out Hsiung Keh-wu. These units, speaking generally, have been:

Third Army	Commander	Liu Yu Kiu
Border Defence	,,	Lai Hsin Hwei
Tenth Division	,,	Liu Ping
Ninth ,,	,,	Liu Wen Hwei
Eight ,,	,,	Cheng Hung Fan
30th ,,	,,	Teng Shih Hou
31st ,,	,,	Cheng Kweh Tung
21st ,,	,,	Tien Sung Yao
Border Defence	,,	Liu Hsiang
Border Defence	,,	Liu Tsen Ming
Kweichow Troops	,,	Yuan Tsu Ming
Tibetan Border Troops	,,	Cheng Hsia Ling (now in Peking)

This is not an accurate and complete list. But each one of the names given above is well-known in Szechwan, and throughout China in military circles. Some of them are connected with Tuan Chi-jui, some of them lean toward the Kuomintang, some have looked to Wu Pei-fu as their hope and inspiration, but none of them has been driven out of the military-government circles by the wars of the past. At present Hsiung Keh-wu and his following are the only "exiles". All the others, no matter what their connection has been, have been permitted to remain in this prosperous province. Furthermore the "neutrals" who have refused to fight no matter what issue was up, have been permitted to remain in peace to grow rich in their respective districts.

Yang Sen has undertaken to clean up this whole mess and give us one united system of government in Szechwan. To do this he has prepared divisions and brigades under men whom he can trust. If this first week is any indication of the ultimate results there is no doubt that he has not trusted them in vain. The names of the men who are working with Yang Sen will go down in history with the names of the men given above;

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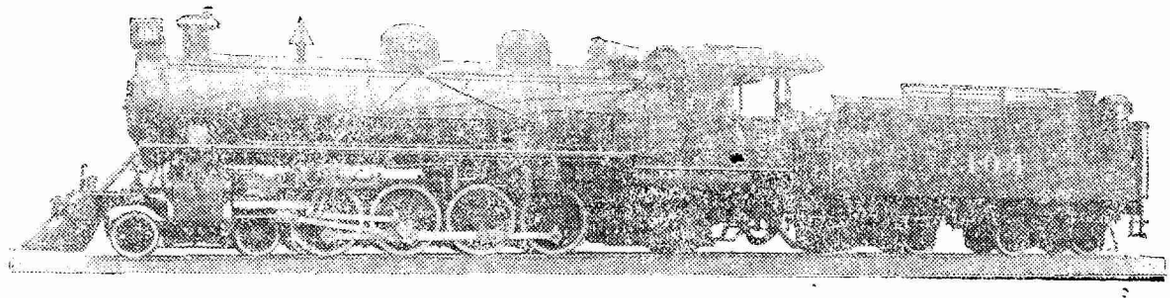

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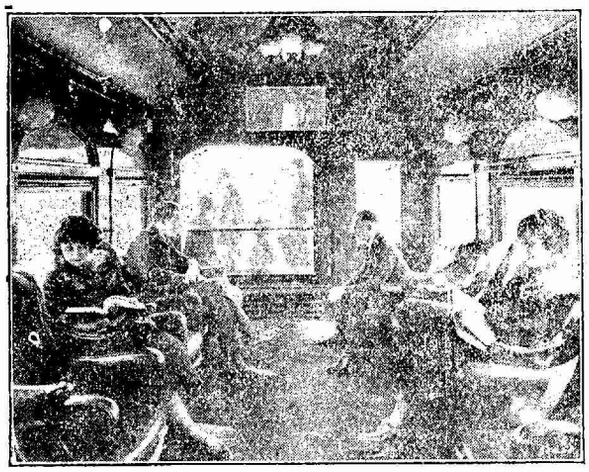

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First Division	Wang Tsan Hsu
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Ninth Division	Koh Ju Tung
Tenth Division	Peh Tao Cheng
Eleventh Division	Chu Chao Nan
Twelfth Division	Ho Kin Ngao

These are not the only generals helping Yang Sen, but they are the men who are going to do the work. The manner in which they have conducted themselves during this first week speaks highly for their loyalty and valor.

To the east of Peh Tao Cheng and Koh Ju Tung lay the districts where Lai Hsin Hwei, of the "Border Defence", has had his headquarters in the city of Liukiang, with his forces scattered in all the adjacent cities. This man should been have driven out last year with Hsiung Keh Wu, but the mysterious "underground" government has permitted him to remain. As soon as it was learned that he had joined the combination against Yang Sen, Peh Tao Cheng and Koh Ju Tung struck east with such force that they captured the headquarters of Lai Hsin Hwei, and several other cities where his men were, within three days. In capturing the headquarters they secured a large part of the supplies held in store there.

At the same time Ho Kin Ngao was leaving the city to the south in order to strike west. Such tactics seem new to Szechwan. It is quite certain that none of them seem to be able to tell where and when they are to be hit next. One of Ho Kin Ngao's friends (who was a fellow brigadier a few weeks ago) had been waiting at Pihsien, northwest of Chengtu, for some days to work in connection with General Ho who was going south. Then they began to envelop the Third Army. General Fan, from Pihsien, got Wenkiang, when he captured more than two thousand rifles. The main force that went right down the main road from Chengtu just played with Shwangliu, surrounded it, captured seven hundred more rifles, and took the men prisoners. This was done to give General Ho time to get around to Pengshanhsien, to the south, which he took without any difficulty. Then they closed in and the Third Army was no more. The Second Army, victorious, went right on to Kiungchow, joined hands with the Tibetan Border Troops who had come out through Yachow, and General Yang Sen extended his authority right on into Tibet.

It only remains for General Yang to clean out the Ninth Division at Suifu, and he will then have control of everything west of the Min River and the districts he has controlled hitherto. The rest of the story will be told later. Will Lai Hsin Hwei and Teng Shih Hou capitulate now? Will General Yang Sen let them get away with it and go to some districts where in time they may be wealthy enough and strong enough to make trouble for Szechwan again? Or will General Yang push them all till they disappear over the edge of Szechwan into oblivion?

The Services of Gordon and Ward

Editor, the China Weekly Review;

Sir,—I have just seen the issue of April 11 containing an article by "M" entitled "Professor Giles on Chaos in China". In the course of the article the author takes Professor Giles to task for maintaining that the Taiping Rebellion would have been crushed without the aid rendered by "Chinese" Gordon and his predecessor Ward, and adds that, so far as he knows, Professor Giles is the first English scholar who has taken this attitude toward both Ward and Gordon. He goes on to quote, in refutation, from Morse to the effect that the rescue of China then had been brought about mainly by foreign aid.

It is true that a sort of Gordon cult has grown up and is still orthodox among historians, and the relative merit of Ward and Gordon in the training and use of the "Ever Victorious Army" is a question on which British and American writers may dispute. But after careful study of the Taiping Rebellion and its suppression I have reached substantially the same conclusions as those set down by Professor Giles as against Morse, namely, that the rebellion would have been crushed and the empire saved, in all probability, by the efforts of the Chinese themselves without the foreign intervention. One could scarcely claim that the foreign help was not useful. The men trained by Ward and led afterwards by Gordon were equal to a far larger force of soldiers of the old type trained in the old way. They did wonders in assisting Li Hung-chang in Kiangsu. But Gordon in his fighting in Kiangsu had by his side the larger force of General Cheng, and the Taipings, by the time Gordon began to function in 1863, were already hemmed in from the west by the large armies which had been slowly brought to bear on the rebellion from above. They could not move very freely

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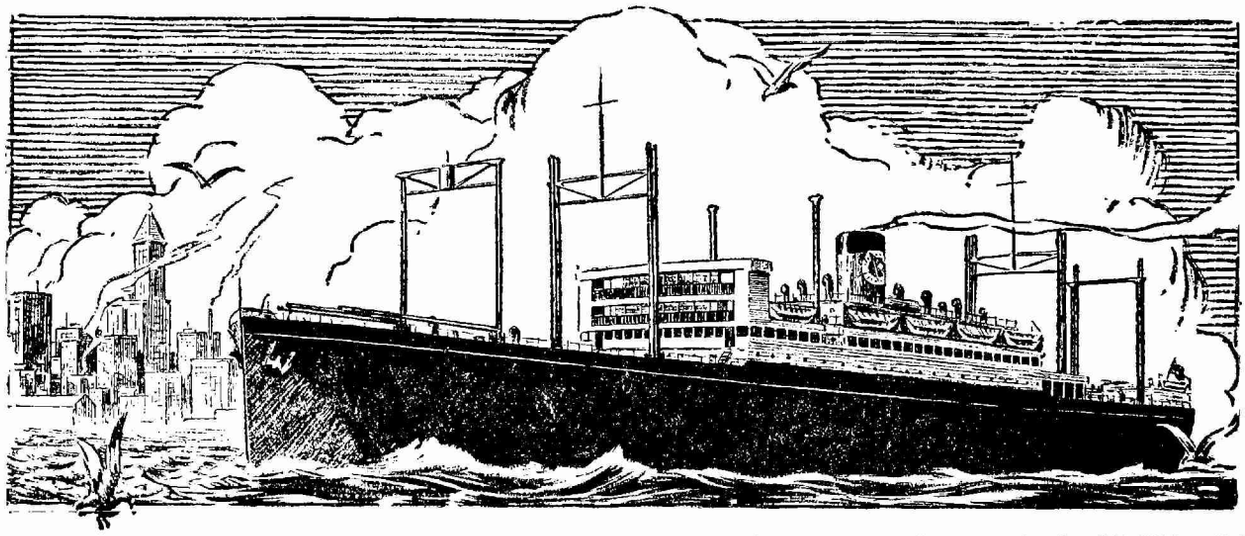

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up the river, and were making their last efforts to break through the iron band that was slowly being forged around them by Tseng Kuo-fan from above, Li Hung-chang from the coast and Tso Tsung-tang from the south east. It was as an auxiliary to the provincial forces of Kiangsu that Gordon won his laurels. His exploits were constantly in the eyes of the residents at Shanghai, and they have certainly been greatly exaggerated in comparison with their proper place in the whole scheme. This is made clear from a study of the Chinese records, both imperialistic and insurgent. Each side felt that the control of the economic and geographic center of the country was a necessity, and when this was lost in the fall of Anking to the imperialists, the Taipings felt that their cause was all but hopeless. The raids into Kiangsu and Chekiang were necessary to get support in place of the lost resources of Kiangsi and Anhui. It was the slow and inconspicuous work of Tseng Kuo-fan and his lieutenants on the unbelievably slender resources placed at their command by provincial authorities—the central government having nothing to contribute—that had gradually cornered the Taipings.

In all probability the war might have dragged along for some months longer if Li Hung-chang and Tso Tsung-tang had not made use of foreign aid, but that is as far as a careful study of the facts will justify one in going. Morse in his book has disregarded Chinese sources of information and relied too much on the English and American writers, while Professor Giles, with a wider knowledge of Chinese, has come to a fairer point of view.

He is not the first English writer to take this position about the work of Gordon. Andrew Wilson in his history on the "Ever Victorious Army", although he has a high opinion of its usefulness, denies that it was indispensable in winning the war. His conclusions are couched in the following words, (pages 257):

> I have said so much against Colonel Gordon's own wishes, because so much has been said on the subject and must be respeated here in order to explain the actual course of recent events in China; but when we come to look carefully at the sweeping statement that it was Colonel Gordon who put an end to the Tai-ping Rebellion, truth compels me to pause. Though perhaps, Li, Futai, in the dispatch quoted above, takes a good deal too much credit to himself for his share in the operations in Kiangsoo, yet there is no doubt that Gordon and his force, unaided, could not have cleared the province. While the brunt of the fighting fell on him, he required Imperialists to hold the places which he took; and their forces under General Ching and others, fought along with him so as greatly to contribute to his success. And it must be remembered, which is of far more importance, that it was the Imperialist victories of Tseng Kuo-fan and his generals which drove the Tai-pings into the seaboard districts of Kiangsoo and Chekiang. The Imperialists appear to have calculated upon the Allies preserving for them the cities of Shanghai and Ningpo. Had they not done so they would probably have adopted a different course. Our countrymen, alarmed at the proximity of the Rebels to their rich trading settlements, seemed to have imagined that this betokened a general triumph of the Tai-ping cause in China, but nothing could have been further from the real state of the case. There is no doubt that, had the Tai-pings been allowed to take Shanghai and Ningpo, and so to obtain Foreign steamers, arms, and recruits to almost an indefinite extent, they would have given an immense deal more trouble than they did to the Chinese Government; but to have allowed them to do so, would have been to ignore our own treaty obligations to that Government. Hence the Imperialists had a two-fold reason for making no great efforts to prevent the advance of the Rebels towards these two consular ports. They calculated that both our interests and our duty would lead us to hold these ports against the Tai-pings, and they calculated rightly. What might have been done in other circumstances is a matter of speculation; but it is quite clear, judged both by the situation and by the results, that their allowing the Taipings to advance as these did was no proof whatever of their inability to deal with the Rebellion effectually in their own slow and systematic way.

Thus one of the chief historians and a personal acquaintence and admirer of Gordon refuses to steal the laurels of Tseng Kuo-fan and the Chinese generals and officers who bore the burden. History has been less kind, and Gordon has come to be regarded as *the* indispensable leader, the chief question being whether the glory should be his alone, or shared by Ward whose army became the nucleus for that of Gordon. It is into this error that Morse has fallen. In following Morse and attacking Prof. Giles, "M" has failed to consider all of the complex factors involved. There are many places where Chinese leaders have failed during the past century, but the Taiping Rebellion brought out a great galaxy of able men discovered by Tseng Kuo-fan among the persons who followed him. It was they who deserved the credit for overthrowing the Taipings. Were there another Tseng today we should feel more certain about the optimism of Professor Giles and less fear that "M" is correct,

William I. Hail
Professor of History
College of Yale in China, Changsha, May 2, 1925.

Industrial Notes

The report of the General Electric Company for the year ending December 31, 1924, shows a net income of $39,235,548 after depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges, equivalent after dividends on the special $10 per stock to $21.09 a share earned on $180,287,046 outstanding common stock. This compares with $33,525,118 or $18.25 a share on $180,089,246 common in 1923. Surplus after dividends was $23,635,163, against $18,579,423 in the previous year. Net sales for 1924 totaled $299,251,869.

The General Electric Co. has a financial interest in a number of companies, as, for example; International General Electric Company, Inc., the Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., and the Radio Corporation of America, which manufacture electrical supplies or specialties, assist in the distribution of the company's product in America and abroad, The export business, handled by the International General Electric Co., Inc., received orders to a total of $17,590,000 during the year.

Acting upon the widespread interest in the financial situation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, F. J. Lisman & Co., New York, have issued a pamplet dealing with the probable reorganization of the railroad and the effect upon its financial structure. The booklet lists the various bond issues floated by the railway, giving a brief opinion as to the value of each. The probable reorganization plan, as outlined by this financial house, would include (1) That the Company raise whatever new capital it needs now and from time to time hereafter, at the lowest possible market rate. (2) Provide a substantial amount of cash at once without increasing fixed charges. (3) Restore the respective equities of the securities which are to be disturbed.

The causes for the railroads present financial difficulties, according to the report, lie in the low rate structure in the Northwest; Panama Canal competition: a series of poor crops in its territory, especially in Montana where the company has a large mileage; the competition of automobiles. With the growth of the country, these difficulties will be overcome and the railroad will bring a fair return on the money invested by its security holders, is the opinion the report gives.

The Centennial Cement Celebration, held in Tientsin recently under the auspices of the Chee Hsin Cement Company, Ltd., was considered a success, both in attendance and in discussions of cement development in China. The celebration was held in honor of Joseph Aspin, the British inventor of cement. Among those who addressed the gathering were: F. A. Barnes, chief engineer, British Municipal Council, Tientsin; R. D. Goodrich, Engineer Works, Chihli River Commission; K. P. Hu, engineerr Chee Hsin Cement Company; K. Y. Kwang, of the Institute of Chinese Engineers, Lu Mo-Tsai, of the Chee Hsin Cement Company and others.

The registration of trade-marks and trade names used on cigars and cigarettes in the Philippine Islands is required according to an act—No. 3202—passed by the Philippine Legislature on December 3, 1924. Prior registration of such trade-marks or trade names under the Trade-Mark Law No. 666, however, dispenses with the necessity of registraing under this law.

The United States exported 6,243 pounds of leather belting to China during January.

The Asiatic Motion Picture Company, Shanghai, recently made a film, entitled "For Better or Worse," in which there was a cast of 60 children ranging in age from 12 to 14 years. Six months were required to make the eight reel picture.

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Men and Events

About forty per cent of the bibles published in England are sold in China, according to a *Reuter's* dispatch from London. Over ten million volumes were issued during the course of the year.

The Union Club members have arranged for a dinner dance to be given at the Union Club on the evening of May 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Dancing, mahjongg and billards comprise the program for the evening.

Funeral service for the late Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr., was held at the Bubbling Well cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, May 10. The Rev. J. W. Kline of Soochow University officiated in the presence of family and friends.

John Gilliam of the British American Tobacco Company, Hankow, accompanied by his sister, Miss Ann Gilliam, arrived in Shanghai this week enroute to America on furlough. They plan to sail on the *s. s. Empress of Canada*, May 18.

A letter of appreciation for the service of hospitality rendered the Seattle Commission during its tour of the Orient, has been received by the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, and various newspapers in Shanghai, despatched by officials of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Charles James Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Company, and a director of the International Bell Telephone Company, in addition to other numerous commercial companies in America, is in Shanghai and is staying at the Astor House. Mr. Bell's home is in Washington. D. C.

Dr. Paul Monroe, who is making an extensive survey of education throughout the Orient, arrived in Shanghai recently from the Philippines, enroute to Tientsin to attend a conference of the Sino-American joint committee, which will discuss the disposition of the final balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity. Dr. Monroe is a director of the International Institute of Teachers' College, New York.

The National Christian Council is holding its annual meeting, in Shanghai at the present time, when reports from the committees, including the committee on the Indigenous Church, Committee on the Family, Committee on Religious Education, and from the Anti-Opium Committee, and anti-Christian Committee, are arousing much interest. The chairman of the Council is Dr. David Yui, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China, recently returned from America.

During the absence of Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, from China, A. H. Evans, the Assistant Commercial Attache, will be in charge of the China organization, Peking, G. C. Howard, head of the Shanghai office, and O. S. Watson, head of the Canton office. Mr. Arnold is attending the National Foreign Trade Convention in Seattle, fostering trade relations with China and America, and his address while in Seattle, will be in care of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

It is probable that the American Trade Commissioners from Canton, Manila, Batavia and Calcutta, together with the Assistant Commercial Attache from Peking and the Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., will be in Shanghai on or about June 1 to 6, according to an announcement by G. C. Howard, American Trade Commissioner at Shanghai. If any American business firms desire to consult with these men regarding problems in their respective fields, appointments can be made through the American Trade Commissioner office.

A detailed account of the marriage of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, and L. K. Elmhirst, a pastor's son, appeared in The New York *Times*, of April 3. Mrs. Straight has been living quietly in New York and England since her former husband's death. Mrs. Straight is the daughter of the late William C. Whitney, former Secretary of the Navy in the President Cleveland Cabinet. She has indulged in very little social life since her former husband's death and many charitable enterprises have had the active assistance of Mrs. Straight. She recently gave funds for a recreation center at Cornell University in memory of her husband. The late Willard D. Straight was well known and actively interested in Far Eastern affairs, having been acting Chief of Far Eastern Affairs, State Department, and in U. S. consular and Legation in China. Mr. Elmhirst, is the son of a minister in England, came to America after the war and entered Cornell University. He has spent some time in Mespotamia and India. The future plans of Mr. and Mrs. Elmhirst, have not been made known.

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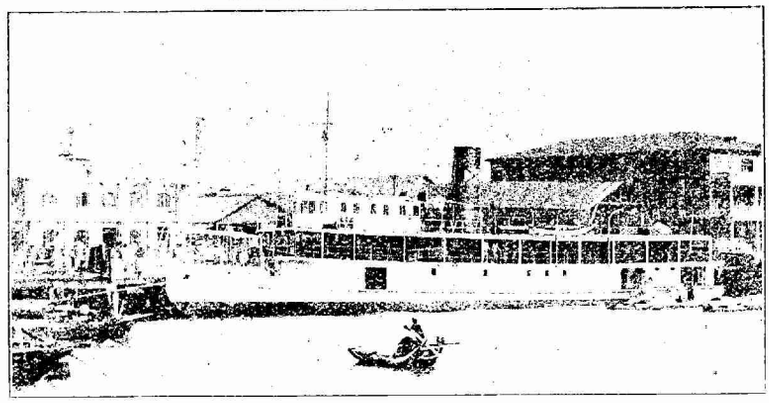

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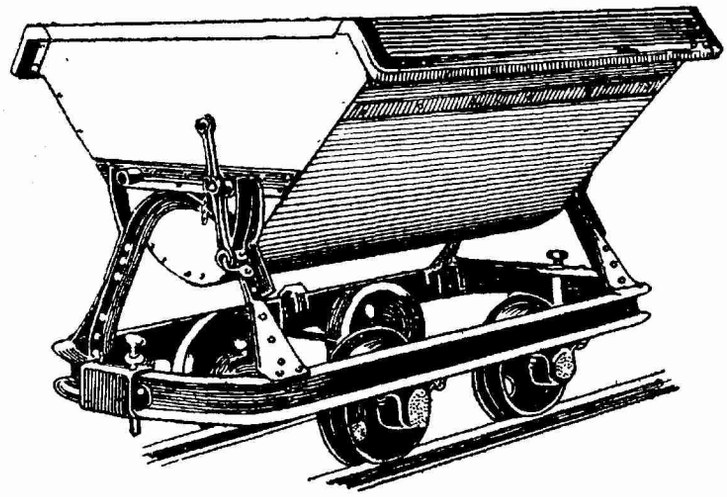

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Who's Who in China

Dr. Pan H. Lo
(羅泮輝號芹三)

Dr. Pan H. Lo, a Cantonese, received his preliminary education at the Chinese Baptist Mission School in San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.; later studied under private tutor at Queen's College, Hongkong, where he was graduated with the award of the Stewart scholarship for high proficiency in English. Joined Pei Yang University as instructor in English and mathematics in 1904. Entered Harvard University, Cambridge to study economics and government in 1906 and completed his work there for the A. B. degree in 1908. Joined the University of Chicago Law School in the fall of 1908 as a candidate for the J. D. degree and later also enrolled in the political science department of the University as a candidate for the M. A. degree. Received both advanced degrees in 1911, being the first Chinese recipient of the degree of Juris Doctor in American universities. Dr. Lo's scholarship and high popularity with his American school-mates was shown in the honor of his being once elected president of his law class. Dr. Lo returned to China in the autumn of 1911 and joined the revolutionary movement then in progress in Canton. He was placed in charge of foreign relations and also connected with the law drafting bureau. In the early part of 1912, a Presidential mandate appointed him as special commissioner of foreign affairs for Kwangtung province, which post he held till the end of the second revolution of 1913. After leaving politics Dr. Lo taught as professor of law and political science up to the summer of 1924, when he was employed as chief secretary to the S. H. N. Ry. administration. Dr. Lo is serving the Shanghai community as one of the five Chinese advisers elected to the International Municipal Council. He also takes much interest in the welfare of his fellow provincials in Shanghai, being vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Cantonese guild and director of the Cantonese free schools and other educational and eleemosynary institutions. His connection with the Comparative Law School of China, the law department of Soochow University, has been so long and continuous that every graduate of the school has had the benefit of his teaching as lecturer on the law of evidence. C. S. Ho.

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News from Central China

It was stated at a meeting called by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan at his yamen in Wuchang that $500,000 will be needed for repairing the dykes protecting the northern frontier of Hankow. The chairmen of the Wuhan Chambers of Commerce and a few prominent officials and merchants were present at the meeting. Marshal Hsiao promised to raise $100,000, while the balance will be raised through the officials and merchants.

The strike of printers in Wuchang has just been settled. The printers demanded that they be paid on silver basis, i. e., in dollars instead of the depreciated copper currency. This was refused by their employers. It was finally agreed that the payment of printers would be made in dollars at the fixed rate of exchange of 2,300 cash or 230 coppers to the dollar, although the current rate of exchange is around 290 coppers.

The fifteenth anniversary of the formal opening of the Boone University Library of Wuchang will be celebrated on May 16, in Stokes Hall, Boone University. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library and official delegate of the American Library Association to China, will be the principal speaker. Silver jubilee gifts will be presented to Miss M. E. Wood by the Boone Alumni Association and the college and school.

The first motor bus service in Wuchang has just been started outside the city wall. The service is run by the proprietors of the Chin Yuan Garden for the benefit of those wishing to visit the park and the nearby country. Five motor busses are running along the new drive road from Wushin Gate to the garden and from the garden to Ching Shan Mountain, a recreation resort.

The visit of Tang Shao-yi to Hankow recently is said to be connected with investigation of the business condition of the Hankow office of the Venus Life Insurance Co. of which he is the chairman of the board of directors. It is also stated that his short visit has no political significance.

The price of rice in Hankow and the district is rising steadily and has already reached the alarming figure of 30,000 cash or about $10.50 per picul. This is due to the lack of supply from Hunan and Kiangsi, the two principal rice producing provinces in Central China. The profiteering of rice merchants in holding up stock to make their own prices is also a source of trouble.

Owing to the coming of the first spring freshets on the Upper Han River, which occurs unusually early this year, there has been a rapid rise in the Yangtze River, which the Han River meets at Hankow. The Upper Yangtze water level is also rising steadily, while the Siang River in Hunan province is also on the rise.

The new American Consul for Chungking, Walter A. Adams, passed through Hankow during the week enroute to his new post. Mr. Adams was Consul at Tsingtao for several years.

There was a run on the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce in Hankow during the last week end. It was caused by the rumor that the properties of Mr. Kao Ling-wei, in Tientsin, president of the Bank and a former leader of the Chihli faction, are being confiscated by Governor Li Ching-lin of Chihli.

The fifth annual concert of the Wuhan Music Club was held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on May 7. The concert was very successful this year, and it is understood that the net proceeds of the affair will be divided equally between the funds for poor relief and the refugees home.

On account of high cotton prices and general business depression which holds up large stocks of yarn, the Chu An Cotton Mill of Wuchang has suspended operations in its new mill of 30,000 spindles. The old mill of 50,000 spindles is still running full time including the usual night shifts. The Chu An Weaving Co., another subsidiary of the Chu An Industrial Corporation, is also running at full speed. It is understood that as soon as the cotton prices come down and stocks of yarn begin to move, the Chu An Co. will start work in the new cotton mill at once.

For the purpose of facilitating examination of cargo by the authorities for taxation, the merchants of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang have united to form the Hupeh Cargo Examination Guild, which is composed of 15 members on the Board of Directors, 2 from the Provincial, Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang Chambers of Commerce, and 7 to be elected from among the tax-paying trade guilds in Hankow. Two regular meetings will be held every month to discuss problems arising from examination of cargo by tax collectors.

The Yangtze Engineering works at Shenkiaki near Hankow will resume work on May 15, under a new management. The Yangtze works was closed last year on account of business depression and financial stringency, and one blast

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furnace was sold to the Liu Ho Kow Mining Co., which is now refining iron ores at Shenkiaki. Wong Kwong, general manager of the works for many years, is reported to have raised a new capital of $200,000 which enables the works to resume operations.

General Wang Ju-shin, associate tupan of Hupeh and defence commissioner of western Hupeh, has resigned all his posts, having quit Ichang for Hankow on account of threatened mutiny among his troops. General Wang is a friend of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and during the trouble last year, he was reported likely to be appointed successor to Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan. His elimination from Hupeh this time is brought about through the influence of Marshal Hsiao, who has now appointed his men to take over command of Wang's 8th Division.

The Szechuen salt commissioner reports that the steady decline of the salt industry in Szechuen is due to the presence of troops in many of the salt districts. Heavy taxes levied by local troops have made it unprofitable for salt merchants to carry on their business.

Desiring to be enlisted in the national army, Honan bandits attacked Juchow at the beginning of the month capturing Misses E. Berglund and Ingeborg Nystul. In the captivity, the ladies were well treated by the bandits who also issued proclamations in the city ordering the protection of the American Augustana Synod Mission there. A telegram dated May 6 reports that the ladies were released and order was restored,

Hankow, May 9, 1925.

News from South China

The feeling of unrest in Canton has been abated, upon the inhabitants knowing that the Bolshevist faction of the Kuomintang, nominally still active in the city by Governor Hu Han-min and Police Commissioner Wu Te-chen functioning as usual, will not forcibly resist the *coup d'etat* which has practically been completed. General Wu Te-chen's armed forces, organized as the gendarmes, are being sent to Heungshan, now to be known as "Chungshan," the native district of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. General Wu's forces, when compelled to flee from the city quarter April 26, first transferred their stations to the compound of the Kwangtung Cement Works, the general headquarter of the Kuomintang Army and residence of the late Dr. Sun when in Canton. On the Yunnanese mercenaries deciding to occupy the cement works on May 3, General Wu thought best to withdraw his men to the Chungshan district, which is also the native district of General Wu.

At a recent conference of leading mercenaries in Canton, pending the arrival of the main army of General Tang Chi-yao from Yunnan by way of Kwangsi, they have decided to preserve the present *status quo* in the city, allowing the acting generalissimo and his underlings to move out any time they see fit to Swatow and re-establish themselves, since the arsenal and the Commissariat of Finance have already fallen into the hands of the Yunnan-Kwangsi-ites forces.

A group of officers of the College of Agriculture of the Kwangtung University visiting Shekpei, along the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, Chinese Section, to survey the new government agricultural experiment station, on May 1, was attacked by the villagers of the neighborhood. The villagers had mistaken the group to be Kuomintang agents trying to

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extend their confiscatory policy toward public lands and cemeteries which local governments have never freely and willingly agreed to part. Among those injured by the attack was Tang Chik-yu, M. A., a graduate of several American universities and at present dean of the College of Agriculture of the Kwangtung University.

The 600 news boys in Canton at their annual dinner on May Day, elected Chung Tit-nam as the chairman of their executive committee for the ensuing year. Representative sing-song girls of the Musicians Union graced their dinner and entertained the boys with popular songs during the evening.

Students from the island of Hainan attending schools in Canton, upon hearing that the militarists in their home districts have proposed to contract for an American loan and offer forest and mining concessions as security, met last Sunday, and decided to lodge a protest against the proposed loan. They have also memorialized the Canton authorities to oust General Tang Pen-yen, a pro-Chen Chiung-ming militarist, from the control of their districts.

The final order of the acting Generalissimo relating the Kwangtung Arsenal dispute in which the mercenaries have had the upper hand was published May 4, when Hsia Shing, as predicted in previous correspondence, was made chairman of the commission to replace the director-general, and Messrs. Chiu Sze-kan, Yi Shao-ying, Tang In-chin, and Mu Lu, were appointed members of the commission. It may be recalled that the Yunnanese mercenaries took practical control of the Arsenal on April 26, when several thousand men surrounded the plant and did not leave until the acting Generalissimo in Canton agreed to make the changes as just mentioned.

General Wu Te-chen, commanding the Gendarmerie in Canton, has informed General Hsu Chung-chi, now commanding the Cantonese Kuomintang troops at Swatow, that the Kwangsi-ites mercenaries in Canton, under General Huai, have taken over the control of the hotel tax, the proceeds of which being about $7,000 monthly. This tax, formerly collected by the Municipality, was commandeered by General Wu some months ago, and now the Gendarmes, being afraid of being disarmed by more superior forces and having removed their headquarters from the north to the south side of the Canton River, are unable to have actual control of the hotels which are all on the north side.

May 5, being the anniversary of the inauguration of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the President of the Chinese Republic at Canton, the many labor unions here have again taken this occasion for another holiday, in which the workers do not have to work but will not have their wages affected.

Weekly Cuisine will be the name of a new periodical to be published in Canton, devoted to the interest of the restaurant managers and cooks who are desirous of upholding fame of Canton cookery. The new weekly will appear May 10, and claims to be the first publication of this character in China.

With practically every cent gone into the hands of the mercenaries in Canton, the Municipal Department of Finance has not been able to pay to the educational institutions for nearly eight months. Upon the possibility of all municipal schools being closed on account of lack of funds, the commissioner of education has resigned.

American owned motor cars in Canton should not be subjected to military commandeering for private use of mercenary commanders, according to a protest of the American Consulate-General at Canton made to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. The military authorities will make the usual order prohibiting it, it is understood.

Military circles in Canton deny that they are wholly responsible for the present depreciation of copper coins, they charging that certain Japanese have imported the low grade coins from Shanghai. On account of the complaint heard throughout the Canton market, the agencies responsible for the over-flow in the local market with bad coins have ceased operation temporarily and, in subsequence, the rate of coppers to silver on May 4, was 180 to a dollar. At normal times, the rate should be about 120. Under the best condition and at the original intention, 100 copper cents were to make a dollar. During the present crisis in copper coins, the ricsha coolies and the news boys have been the hardest sufferers. For their relief, however, the Municipality has allowed the coolies to collect their fares at silver rates and the news boys to charge 5 cents instead of 3 for a copy of newspaper. Five cents will be unfavorable to the boys also, if the rates do not return to normal.

Canton, May 4, 1925.

H. W.

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The Week in the Far East

Persistent tho conflicting reports of wars and certain military movements and preparations, which have occured in North China during the past week, have given rise to various rumors and seem to indicate that the rival militarists may not wait until Autumn of this year before they are again fighting each other. The *N. C. D. N.* (Shanghai), treating the situation editorially, says. "The alarms based on Marshal Chang Tso-lin having called in the rolling stock on the Peking-Mukden railway have been explained as connected with a possible dispute over the Shantung Tuchunship which is now not likely to arise. And in the capital itself, foreign opinion tends to be more hopeful, even to the point of declaring that there will be no war this summer and that the system of "checks and balances,' 'as between the different Tuchuns, has been brought to such a degree of equilibrium that no disturbance of it need be feared.

To this feeling of confidence one cannot be indifferent; and one may hope and pray that it is well founded. But we are bound to say that it is not shared by Chinese politicians in Shanghai. For these it is inevitable that Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang are preparing for another meaningless and personal war . . . ."

Spring War Unlikely

Other observers discount the rumors, however, saying that there has been an element of inaccuracy in most of them. A *Reuter* dispatch to the *Peking Leader* states, that in spite of the war-like gestures, fighting is unlikely at the present time. The dispatch points out that although Marshal Chang Tso-lin gave orders for the supension of freight traffic on the Peking-Mukden Line in order to move troops, that he afterwards countermaned them when it was pointed out that if all goods-traffic was suspended he could not obtain the desired revenue from the railway. "There seems, however, good grounds for believing that he has decided to bring more troops inside the Wall", it states, "and troop movements are also proceeding northward from Hsuchow." It is also stated in reliable quarters that preparations are being made at Fengtai for the accommodation of Fengtien troops and it is believed that Marshal Chang has decided to occupy Peking in force or at least to hold strategic points around the Capital. "Marshal Chang Tso-lin is now in a very favorable position from the military point of view", states the *Peing & Tteutsin Times*, editorially, in commenting upon the situation, "Army commanders of the Fengtien forces hold office as Tupans in Chihli and in Shantung, and dominate the situation in Anhwei and Kiangsu. He can strike at Honan; or at Peking, at any moment."

Changs Activitie's

Considerable interest by the Peking papers is attached to the reported advices that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has taken over the posts and telegraph at Shanghaikwan and has ordered rolling stock to be held in readyiness for him. However, the through trains are continuing to make regular time. An aviation field of 5,000 acres is being prepared in the vicinity of Mukden as a part of the Fengtien scheme to strengthen its air force. The Mukden war-lord will also have a fleet of his own if the report is true that he has made arrangements with Vice-Admiral Wen Shu-teh for the regular payment of the forces under his (Wen Shu-teh) command. This is the so called Chinese Yellow Sea Squadron, consisting of eight war-ships.

China Not Ripe for Communism

According to the *Peking Lead* Chang Tso-lin is reported to have sent an answer to a letter received from Sun Fo, the son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in which he was asked to cooperate with the Kuomintang. Chang stated that he mourned the death of Sun, but, as China was not yet ripe for Communism, he was strongly opposed to the Left Wing of Communists of the Kuomintang as out of the question.

Another Japanese Strike

Over ten thousand workers in Japanese factories at Tsingtao went on a strike. The employers feared that repetition of the sabotage practised during the cotton mills strike at Shanghai might occur, and appealed to the Japanese Legation in Peking which addressed a communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs suggesting the possibility that the strikers might become unruly. The stikers orginally submitted twenty-one demands and have since withdrawn seven of them but flatly refuse to recede further. The mill-owners and the strikers are both maintaining a firm attitude and neither is inclined to give ground.

The recent strike in Shanghai of the Naigai Wata Kaisha cotton mills was successfully ended last Sunday night when the 5,500 workers returned to work. The two demands of the strikers of higher wages and recognition of their union were not granted by the mill owners.

"National Humilation Day" Quiet

May 7 was "National Humilation Day," and although it has been ten years since Japan forced the "Twenty One Demands" upon China, the incident was celebrated by students in many cities, although on not as large scale as in previous years, due to the zeal of the police in breaking up the meetings.

The *Far Eastern Times* (Peking) prints a Peking News Agency report that Japanese representatives have been very active recently and there has been talks about new Japanese loans to China and extention of old loans. "According to reliable information from financial circles," says the report, "there is no truth in the report that the government plans to contract new Japanese loans. The Japanese are probably making an effort to secure reliable security for the unsecured loans and extention of the terms of these old ones."

Chinese Gunboat Fires Upon Foreigners

The attack by a Chinese gunboat upon the motor house boat, *Doris*, belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Co., containing a party of six Britons, two men, two women and two children in the Whangpoo river on last Saturday night aroused concern in diplomatic circles. The Chinese gunboat opened fire with a fusillade of shots, seriously wounding Lawson Hall and endangering the lives of Mrs. Lawson Hall and Mr. and Mrs. F. Walker and their two children Following this incident, the American motor-launch, *Sequcnia*, belonging to T. B. Brown, while proceeding up river was threatened by a Chinese gunboat and compelled to stop. According to the *China Press* (Shanghai) "Consular, officials see in the present situation a greater menace to foreign property than was ever known in the days before the arsenal was dismantled." Immediate action may be expected, Consular officials state, as the invasion of foreign property rights cannot be tolerated and foreign flags subjected to such outrages.

Customs Conference In September

According to the Chinese press, a conference was held recently and the following decisions reached: (1) the Customs Conference shall be called early in September; (2) it shall be proposed that the tariff be increased at once to 12.5 per cent instead of by 2.5 per cent; (3) likin shall be abolished within one year after the increase of tariff; (4) the increased customs revenue shall be devoted to the reorganization of foreign and domestic loans and the surplus shall be applied to cultural enterprises; (5) the increased revenue shall be handled by the Ministry of Finance and an Assistant Inspector, and an additional Commissioner of Customs may be appointed to satisfy the Diplomatic Body.

The above decisions were reached with the concurrence of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Finance and the Shuiwu Ch'u. It remains to be seen whether the Diplomatic Body will agree to them, the reports state.

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New Books and Publications

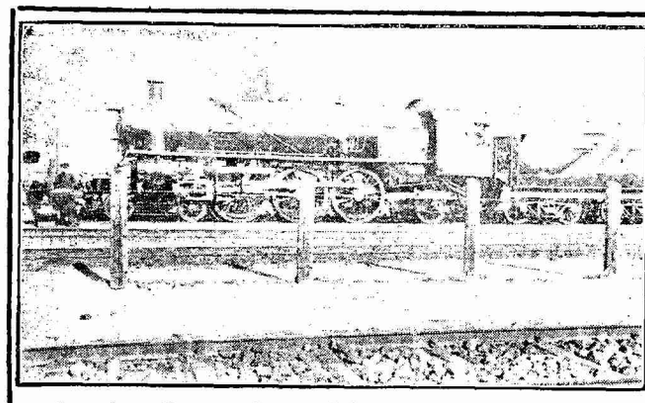
"Count" Caleb Cushing and the Chinese Empire

Life of Caleb Cushing, Negotiator of the First Treaty between the United States of America and China, by Claude M. Fuess; New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company.

Most Americans in the Far East know that the first treaty between the United States and China was negotiated by "Count" Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, but few Americans in this part of the world are familiar with the life of Cushing to whom all citizens of the U. S. A. in this part of the world owe a great debt of gratitude. The *Life of Caleb Cushing* by Mr. Feuss, supplies this information, and parenthetically we would like to suggest this two-volume work for such libraries as the American Club and the American Schools in the Far East. Probably the most interesting phase of Cushing's connection with China was its accidental character. Tyler was president of the United States and Daniel Webster was Secretary of State and Edward Everett was American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Webster coveted Everett's job. Since Webster and Everett were friends and political allies, Webster could not openly urge himself for the ambassadorial post in London, but he worked for it nevertheless. There had long been an agitation for a treaty with China, chiefly kept alive by Dr. Peter Parker, the first American medical missionary to China who made a lecture tour of the United States trying to stir up an interest in the subject. Finally, Webster, Secretary of State through his political friends in Congress got through a bill appropriating the sum of G. $40,000 to cover the expense of a Mission to China. Immediately after the passage of the bill, President Tyler appointed Everett, the Ambassador to Britain, as Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty with China. Webster of course manipulated the scheme from the background in order to create a vacancy at the London post which he expected to fill. But as often happens, things did not work out as per schedule. Everett refused to resign and of course Webster did not want to come to China. Disappointed at the failure of his scheme, Webster resigned as Secretary of State and immediately afterward, the President appointed Caleb Cushing to the China post. Cushing had been, for the preceding eight years, a member of Congress but had been defeated for reelection and had failed to receive the appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, which he greatly desired.

The story of Cushing's preparations and trip to China are equally interesting. According to his biographer, "No government official even took his responsibilities more seriously. He secured copies of all the important treaties on diplomacy and international law. He made a list of books dealing with China and the Chinese, and began to read them with great care. He assembled clippings from newspapers on Chinese subjects from as far back as 1840. Before he left America he had mastered virtually all the material which could assist him in his task." In June, 1843, Cushing, in company with President Tyler, attended the dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument in Boston and responding to the toast.—"The Chinese Empire: in all its celestial surface there was no mound like Bunker Hill." In closing his remarks, Cushing said, "I have been entrusted with a commission of peace, and with the duty of bringing nearer together, if possible, the civilisation of the Old and New Worlds,—the Asiatic, European and American continents. For though, of old, it was from the East that civilization and learning dawned upon the civilized world, yet now, by the refluent tide of letters, knowledge is being rolled back from the West to the East, and we have become the teachers of our teachers. I go to China, sir, if I may so express myself, in behalf of civilization, and that, if possible, the doors of three hundred millions of Asiatic laborers may be opened to America. And if there is to be another Bunker Hill Monument, may it not be to commemorate the triumph of power over people, but the accumulating glory of peaceful arts and civilized life."

The particular improvement in China appears to be in greatly increased imports which is not especially significant as a silver market influence. January exports to the United States, however, amounted to $13,800,000 (Gold). In Febbuary from Shanghai alone they were G. $4,000,000 which is obout G. $750,000 above the general monthly average during last year.



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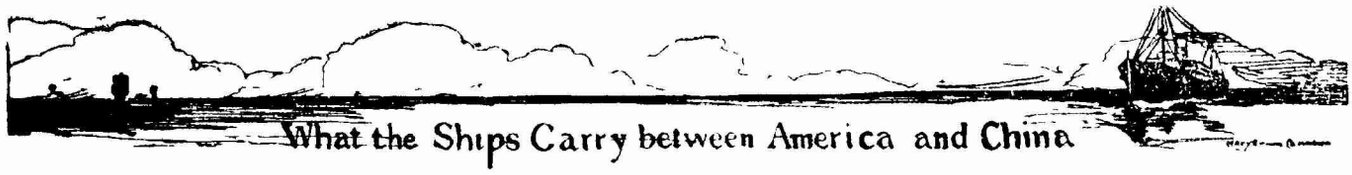

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S. S. Liberator, April 14, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls	2,000 Pls.	6,203
Iron, Pig	,,	420
Iron, Defective Wire	,,	984
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	2,914
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	6
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,929
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	1,000

S. S. President Lincoln, April 14,

To San Francisco:		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	3.57
,, Pongees, Shantuug	,,	2.18
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	4
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	50
Beans	,,	177
Brassware	,,	68
Brass, Cympals & Gonds	,,	14
Chinaware, Fine	,,	18
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	752
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	158
,, Whole, Dried	,,	19
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	3,230
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	44
Oil, Wood	,,	9,588
Peanuts, Kerneis	,,	83
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	790
Woodware	,,	15
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,440
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,021
To Los Angeles:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,464
To Norfolk:		
Cotton, Raw, Bls.	507 Pls.	1.989
To Houston:		
Hair, Human	,,	99
To Philadelphia.		
Wool, Sheep's	,,	300
To Boston:		
Cotton Raw, Bls.	57 ,,	217
To Chicago:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	494
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 230	Pls.	228.44
Brassware	,,	52
Bristles	,,	6
Chinaware, Fine	,,	29
Feathers	,,	112
Hair, Human Refuse	Pls.	10
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	224
,, Sheep's	,,	48
Lily Powers, Dried	,,	14
Straw, Braid White	,,	21
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	137
Wool, Sheep's	,,	235
Hats, Fibre	Pcs.	2,078
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	958
Skins, Dog	Pcs	958
,, Fox	,,	317
,, Goat, Untanned.	,,	23,910
,, Lamb	,,	5,000
,, Marmot	,,	21,898
,, Mole	,,	4,500
,, Raccoon	,,	2,000
,, Sheep	,,	6,046
,, Weasel	,,	5,000
,, Wolf	,,	900
Carpets	Hk. Tls	14,839

S. S. Lison Maru, April, 18,

To San Francisco:		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	17
To Baltimore:		
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	30
To New York:		
Bristles	,,	54
Camphor	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	60
Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	344
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	36
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	96 565
,, Moufflon	,,	6,000
,, Raccoon	,,	1,000
,, Weasel	,,	5,000

S. S. President Jackson, April 18,

To Seattle:		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Ple.	105
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	450
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	75
Oil, Wood.	,,	9,120
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	41
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	18,000
Skins, Sheep	,,	3,163
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	10,546
Carpets. Hk. Tls.		415
Hats, Nets	,,	1,000
To Los Angeles:		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	0.85
To New Orleans:		
Hair, Human	,,	50
To Charleston:		
Hair, Human	,,	158
To Philadelphia.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	30,000
To Baltimore:		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	105
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	168
To Chicago:		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild other Ports, Bls. 50	,,	50.78
Carpets	Hk Tls.	1,646
Lace,	Hk. Tls.	355
To New York		
Silk, Raw Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. Bls.	Pls.	102,76
White, other Ports, Bls.	,,	11.77
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 5	,,	5.02
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50	,,	50.79
Silk Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 6	,,	9.00
Egg, Albumen Dried	,,	134
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	248
Feathers	,,	3'0
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	146
,, Sheep's	,,	120
Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	206
Skins, Deer	Pcs.	10,000
,, Fox	,,	1,000
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	4,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	31,000
,, Marmot	,,	7,500
,, Rabbit	,,	5,000
,, Raccoon	,,	4,000
,, Sheep	,,	5,000
,, Wolf	,,	514
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	3,800

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J Spunt & Co.

China Cotton.—Since writing our last week's report, our market experienced a further decline of about one tael per picul from the level ruling during the previous period, in sympathy with the heavy drop in Mid-Americans, and the movement was rendered more vigorous by the selling of shorts, together with the continued poor demands from local spinners and unfavourable yarn markets.

Mid-Americans declined during the week by 98 points for July, 93 points for October and December, 104 points for January and 75 points for September, due to favourable weather conditions prevailing in the Cotton Belts, unfavourable conditions, in the dry-goods market, bulls unloading, and a disappointing attitude of spinners, and the tendency still continues for lower levels at the close of the week.

From a legitimate point of view, we hardly think that the time is propitious for a bull campaign under present existing conditions, therefore, we can only reiterate that we expect the course of prices to be downward, as we believe that there are about 250,000 Bales of Indian cotton expected to arrive here during the months of May, June and July. Under the circumstances, the present outlook seems to offer no foundation for the expectation of higher prices in the long run, unless the textile trade will show more activities than at present.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been generally weak, with a further decline of three to four taels from last week's level, due to the weakness of the raw material in the world markets and meager demands from the nterior markets. Business for export has been booked some 4,000 to 5,000 bales in all counts. From present indications it seems that there are no signs of any activity in the near future.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 12.54
„ -Middling last reported.... 13.00
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May..... 382
Fully Good Broach, July/Aug.. 456
Fully Good Broach, April/May..459
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 23.40 Spot.
23.04 July.
22.75 Oct.
22.95 Dec.
22.52 Jan.
22.80 Mar.

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	43.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	41.00
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	41.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	40.50
Ningpo, Spot	,,	39.00

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 6th.	Sale Price May 13	Approx. Yield to Maturity May 13.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge	6	July 1, 1949	100½	101	5.95
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	98¾	99½	8.05
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S.F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97½	97½	7.75
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	87	87	7.60
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102	102	6.80
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	76¼	76½	8.08
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	86½	87½	8.40
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	90	91¼	7.80
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	94½	95	7.45
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	99¾	99½	6.05
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1942	101¼	102½	5.75
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	100⅜	102	6.20
Swedish Government S. F. Loan	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99½	99⅞	5.55
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80½	80¼	4.98
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	87½	7.05
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	96¾	96½	7.35
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93¾	93¾	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92	92	7.80
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st. Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	91½	91½	6.60
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96¾	96¼	6.40
Republic of Finland S.F. Loan	7	Mar. 1, 1950	94	94	7.55
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	102	101½	6.84

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 7. France takes drastic measures to quell Morocco rebels.——Churchhill's pensions plan is detailed in new bill.——Trotzky recovers health and returns to Moscow ——House of Commons pass third reading of Gold Standard Bill.

May 8. French claim victory in Morocco campaign.——Parliament rejects proposal to reduce British tea duties. Lord Leverhulme, British industrialist, dies.——Big opium shipment seized in Rotterdam.

May 9. Bolshevists are held responsible for the Sofia outbreak.——Another British firm given Soviet gold rights. ——Dumping of continental goods into England continues in anticipation of the McKenna duties.——Prohibition of gas and bacteria is considered at Geneva arms conference.

May 10. Von Hindenburg election held valid by court.——Congressmen urge strengthening Hawaii defence following naval manoeuvres.——Trotzky reaffirms loyalty to Soviet.

May 11. British Empire Exposition is reopened by the King in presence of large crowd.——Communistic plots are reported in Poland.——Britian Food Commission recommends a Food Council to keep prices staple.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 13, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver for ready and forward at 31½d. is ¼d. lower than last week. Our official rate for T/T or London followed today with a drop of ⅛d to 3/0⅛d, Locally there has been a certain amount of speculative support by resales of T/T in Yen, Sterling and Gold Dollars by our Gold Dealers, but there is little genuine support offering in the way of export paper and though we close with rates fairly steady and not much demand for Gold remittances, the undertone is weakish and there is very little genuine support to silver generally.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 63,040,000 an increase of Tls. 1,901,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 49,870,000 an increase of $ 580,000.

Estimated value Tls. 74,696,000 as against Tls. 74,696,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Apr.	Thursday May 7	Friday May 8	Saturday May 9	Monday May 11	Tuesday May 12	Wednes. May 13
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.467	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅜ 3/0½
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0 15/16	3/0 15/16	3/0 15/16	3/0 15/16	3/0 15/16	3/0 13/16 3/0 7/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1 3/0¾
T/T India	203.391	204 1/32	204 1/32	204 1/32	204 1/32	203¾	203¾ 202 31/32
T/T France	1,402.391	1430	1430	1425	1425	1425	1425 1420
T/T N. Y.	72,902	74¼	74¼	74½	74½	74½	74⅝ 73¾
T/T Hong	74,277	74¼	74⅛	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛ 74⅛
T/T Japan	57.592	56¾	56¾	56 31/32	56 31/32	56½	56¾ 57
T/T Batavia	181.848	184	184	184	184	184	184 182¾
T/T Straits	77.217	76¾	76¾	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76¾ 77¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred. D/A	3/1.685	3/1 7/8	3/1⅞	3/1 7/8	3/2	3/1 7/8	3/1⅞ 3/1⅝
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2⅛	3/2	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2 3/1⅞
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.060	3/2	3/2⅛	3 2 1/4	3/2⅜	3/2¼	3/2⅛ 3/2
4m/s B/E. C., DIA, D/P	1,478.696	1505	1505	1500	1500	1500	1500 1495
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.967	76	76	76⅜	76⅜	76⅛	75⅞ 75¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	76¼	76¼	75⅝	76⅜	76⅜	76⅛ 76

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	May 7	May 8	May 9	May 11	May 12	May 13
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31¼
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.67⅝	G. $.67⅜	G. $. 67⅜	G.$.67⅞	G.$. 67⅝	G.$.67½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 277.60	Tls. 274.90	Tls. 274.80	Tls. 276.70	Tls. 277.00	Tls. 278.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73.175	73.125	73.075	73.15	73.125	73.1875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 93.27
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 485
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 13/32
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/8 11/16

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D.Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 7, 1925, Cause No. 2622, In re adoption of a minor; testimony taken of P. N. Johnson; E. F. Johnson; D. D. Hayes; C. N. Drury; submitted.
" 11, " " " 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. W. M. Smith, et al.; on motion to discontinue; submitted; on motion to set; assigned.
" 11, " " " 2615, Heath v. Heath; on motion to set; assigned.
" 11, " " " 1401, M. G. Rabenow v. P. A. Grimes and A. H. Woods; on motion to reinstate case; submitted.
" 11, " " " 2533, Swinehart v. Swinehart; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of H. H. E. Swinehart; I. B. Bush; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 9, 1925, Civil No. 206, Chung Foo Union Bank v. Pattison & Co.; testimony taken of Han Tsui Fong; on motion of H. Oliveira to intervene; testimony taken of A. M. Sousa; continued for one week.
" 9, " " " 205, L. Isaac v. Pattison & Co.; testimony taken of L. Isaac; submitted.
" 9, " Crim. " 784, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 9, " " " 785, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 9, " " " 782, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 9, " " " 783, U. S. v. S. S. Kapp; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

May 5, 1925, Cause No. 2603, Smith v. Smith; decree.
" 7, " " " 2622, In re adoption of a minor by Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Johnson; decree.
" 7, " " " 2623, Wilson v. Wilson; order for service by publication.
" 8, " " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; order denying motion for new trial.
" 11, " " " 1401, M. G. Rabenow v. P. A. Grimes and A. H. Woods; order denying motion to reinstate case.
" 11, " " " 2533, Swinehart v. Swinehart; decree.
" 12, " " " 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; order for partial distribution.

(By the Commissioner)

May 9, 1925, Civil No. 206, Chung Foo Union Bank v. Pattison & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 9, " " " 206, L. Isaac v. Pattison & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 9, " Crim. " 784, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; defendant warned.
" 9, " " " 785, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 9, " " " 782, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; defendant warned.
" 9, " " " 783, U. S. v. S. S. Kapp; defendant warned.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 2, 1925, 10 am, C. No. 2431, Trang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.
" 3, " 10 am, " " 2606, Shing Kong Yuen v. The Prodix Co. Inc.
" 10, " 10 am, " " 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. W. M. Smith and Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 7, 1925, Cause No. 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press, Inc.; bill of particulars.
" 7, " " " 2621, M. Garibaldi and M. D'Angelo v. C. Liebgold; complaint; summons issued.
" 7, " " " 2622, In re adoption of a minor by Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Johnson; petition.
" 7, " " " 2623, Wilson v. Wilson; complaint; affidavit; summons issued.
" 8, " " " 2618, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. J. Eichwald; marshal's return of summons.
" 8, " " " 2571, In re estate of Daisy Grace Blondeau, deceased; administrator's report.
" 8, " " " 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. W. M. Smith et al; notice of motion to discontinue; motion to set.
" 8, " " " 2615, Heath v. Heath; answer to cross complaint.
" 9, " " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd. v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation; answer.
" 9, " " " 2615, Heath v. Heath; motion to set.
" 11, " " " 2453, Ling Fu & Co. v. Admiral Oriental Line; defendant's memorandum brief.
" 11, " " " 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
" 11, " " " 1401, M. G. Rabenow v. P. A. Grimes and A. H. Woods; motion to reinstate case.
" 11, " " " 2533, Swinehart v. Swinehart; motion for judgment by default.
" 12, " " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation; depositions.

(By the Commissioner)

May 7 1925, Crim. No. 782, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; complaint.
" 7, " " " 783, U. S. v. S. S. Kapp; complaint.
" 7, " " " 784, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; complaint.
" 7, " " " 785, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; complaint.
" 8, " Civil " 209, Shanghai Plumbing, Heating and Well Digging Co. v. J. Eichwald; marshal's return of summons.
" 11, " Crim. " 786, U. S. v. M. Kelley; complaint.
" 11, " Civil " 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S. Chaiet; marshal's return of writ of execution.
" 11, " " " 204, W. W. Worthington v. H. V. Bernard; praecipe for execution.
" 12, " " " 190, Kodak Ltd. v. A. Elliott; marshal's return of writ of execution.

In the United States Court of China

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC., Plaintiff
vs.
LEVI C. SOLOMON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2612
Civil No. 1011
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

LEVI C. SOLOMON,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 4, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

FAR EASTERN PUBLICATIONS, LTD., THEODORE E. SIMMANG, FESSEDNEN & HOLCOME, NINA BROOKS HENLEY, Plaintiffs,
vs.
JEROME A. HENLEY, Defendant.

Cause No. 2610
Civil No. 1010
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

JEROME A. HENLEY,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 4, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

ELEANOR L. WILSON, Plaintiff
vs.
CHARLES R. WILSON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2623
Civil No. 1018
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

CHARLES R. WILSON,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, May 7, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Except from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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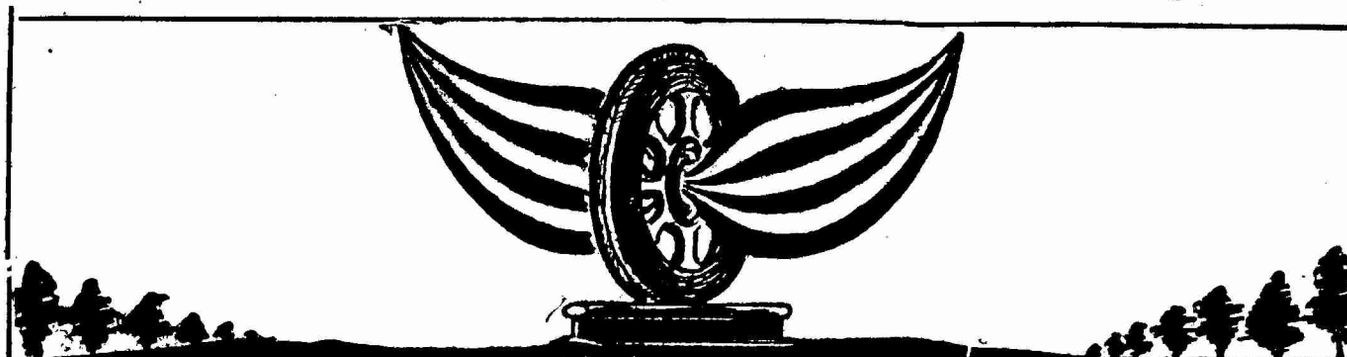

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	Temporarily Suspended
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					
Pukow ... ... d.													10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.													19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													5.58
Tientsin Central a.													—
Do. d.													15.32
Tientsin East... a.													15.42
Do. d.													—
Peking ... ... a.													—

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.													T. P. L. Mail — — 9.35 — — 10.06 19.50 6.00 16.02 Temporarily Suspended
Tientsin East ... a.													
Do. d.													
Tientsin Central a.													
Do. d.													
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													
Hsuchowfu ... d.													
Pukow ... ... a.													
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts... ...d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... ...d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan... ... ...d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North ...a.	7.20	8.50*	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North ...d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan... ... ...d.	6.06	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.46
Kiangwan ... ...d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts... ...a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R. *	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R. *	Fast Local *	Local	Night Express R *	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	7.45	9.15	13.00	15.20	..	18.30	..
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.36	..	18.45	..
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	..	18.51	..
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59	..	19.04	..
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*7.50*	*9.20*	*13.05*	*15.25*	*17.20*	*18.30*	*19.35*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	.	*8.08*	*9.38*	*13.23*	*15.43*	*17.40*	*18.45*	*19.55*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.00	11.10	14.28	17.02	..	19.44	..
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.05	12.40	15.43	18.19	..	20.50	..
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18.40	..	21.20	..
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)	..	21.51	..
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40	---	..	22.26	..
Hangchow.....dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50	----	..	23.20	..
Zahkou.....arr.	10.00	12.50	17.05	19.10	----	..	23.35	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local *	Express R. *	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R *
Zahkou.....d.	..	..	7.15	..	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	..	10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
Yehsah.....d.	..	..	9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
Kashing.....d.	..	7.15	9.40	..	13.27	16.25	18.15	20.25
Kashai.....d.	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Sungkiang.....d.	..	9.01	11.12	..	15.35	18.10		21.57
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.20*	*10.07*	*11.50*	*13.55*	*16.52*	*19.07*	..	*22.12*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8.40*	*10.25*	*12.15*	*14.15*	*17.10*	*19.25*	..	*23.00*
L'hwa Junction.....d.	..	10.00	11.52	..	16.45	19.00	..	22.37
Siccawei.....d.	..	10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Jessfield.....d.	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.30	..	23.05

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Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.